The New-York Times.

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FIRST NEWS DISPATCH BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Highly Important Intelligence.

PEACE WITH CHINA.

LATER FROM INDIA.

TRINITY BAY, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The following news has just been received from Valentia, and, from its general interest, I have forwarded it to the Press for publication:

DE SANTY.

VALENTIA, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Later and highly important intelligence has been received from China.

A treaty of peace had been concluded with China by which England and France obtain all their demands, including the establishment of embassies at Pekin, and indemnification for the expenses of the war.

Later Indian news are to hand, the dates from Bombay being to the 19th of July. The accounts represent that the mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

To-day's London papers have a long and interesting report by Mr. Brunel, the Atlantic Telegraph Company's Engineer.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, with the mails for Halifax and Boston, is to be dispatched from Liverpool on Saturday next.

The screw-steamship *North American* with the Canadian mails, was to leave Liverpool to day, for Quebec and Montreal. And the United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, for New-York, was to be dispatched from Southampton to-day.

[The above dispatch was received at Trinity Bay at about 9 o'clock last night, and would have been here in ample season for publication in the morning papers had the lines in Nova Scotia not closed at 9 o'clock. We understand that after the cable is opened for business all the land lines will remain open night and day, and the speedy laying of the cable from Placentia Bay, N. F., to Sydney, N. S., or to Portland, Me., will obviate much of the delay and uncertainty in transacting business between New-York and Trinity Bay.—REP.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Details of the News from India and China.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston from Halifax, about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails left Boston at 3 o'clock P. M. and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning, over the New-Haven road. We give below details of the India and China news, a summary of which has previously been published:

INDIA.

The dates from Calcutta are to the 4th of July, and from Hong Kong to the 23d June. We take the following from he Calcutta *Englishman* of the 3d July:

"The subjugation of Gwalior and the reinstating of RAO SCINDIA in his paternal dominions, is of much greater importance than at first sight would appear. That the rebels, after being everywhere defeated and dispersed, would make Gwalior their concentrating point, might have been plainly foreseen; indeed RAO SCINDIA himself seemed to have entertained such apprehension when he applied for aid to the Governor-General, saying that half a regiment of European soldiers would enable him to hold out against any attempt on the part of the rebels. Gwalior is the key to the Southern Mahratta country, and therefore, if the city and fort had remained for any length of time in possession of the enemy, it would have been sure to kindle the flame of rebellion in the Western Presidency; in fact, from what is reported, all the elements for an outbreak were ripe. Moreover, with a formidable body of insurgents holding Gwalior, Agra could hardly have been considered safe unless greatly reinforced, and it would thus have caused the withdrawal of a portion of our forces from parts where they cannot conveniently be spared.

Important as the recapture of Gwalior is, it nevertheless has not been a deathblow to the hopes of the rebels; for we regret to say that a great number have also on this occasion made their escape. The fugitives appear to have taken their course towards Hindown; and an opinion may easily be formed of the extent of disaffection of the people of the upper provinces from the fact that, on the 26th, or within one week after the fall of Gwalior, the number of the rebels, with camp followers, was not less than 15,000, and apparently well provided with ammunition. Their future movements seem to be still undecided, but will probably be directed either towards Bhurtpore or Jeypore; but it is to be hoped that both places will be able to hold out until a sufficient force can be collected to oppose them. The worst in this matter is that so many innocent people must suffer; for the course of the rebels is always marked by ruthless plunder and extortion, friend and foe being treated alike. Anyhow, these rebels must be hunted down; for if allowed to hold together until after the rains, their numbers will swell to a formidable extent.

The accounts from Lucknow record another and most successful engagement. It appears that, information having been received of a strong gathering of the enemy in the neighborhood of Newabgunge, Brigadier Sir HOPE GRANT determined upon bringing them to action. He marched from Chenat, and fell in with the rebels under the command of the Moulvie, who made a good stand, attacking our troops on the front, rear, and both flanks, bringing his guns forward into the open plain, and hoisting a couple of green flags, shouting "Deen Deen." Brigadier GRANT's guns opened on the rebels at 200 yards, mowing them down by dozens. Two squadrons of the Bays and one of Hodgson's Horse advanced, with two companies of infantry, and cut up about six hundred of the enemy, who died fighting hard. Not a man of those round the guns escaped. The action ended in the capture of seven guns of large calibre. The Moulvie, thus defeated, retreated in the direction of Shajehanpore; and having on his way apparently been strongly reinforced, reached Powayne, about 16 miles northeast of Shajehanpore, with a considerable body of cavalry and several guns. He surrounded the palace of the Rajah of Powayne, and first demanded that the Tehsildar and Thannadar, who had taken refuge with the Rajah, should be given up; but this request being refused, he at once commenced his attack upon the place. The Rajah and his two brothers led out their force to oppose the Moulvie, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the Moulvie was shot. The moment he fell his head was cut off, and, together with the trunk, sent to the Commissioner of Shahjehanpore. Thus another of the most fanatic rebel leaders ceases to cause further annoyance.

We have now given to our readers at home an outline of cheerful intelligence, but do not this betray them into the belief that the rebellion is quelled, and that the work has come to an end. On the contrary, we would urge the home authorities not to relax in their exertions, and to aid us to the full extent of their power. We have now arrived at that stage of the year when the periodical rains establish a sort of armistice, which affords both parties time to recruit their strength. There may be but little fighting for some months to come, but at the same time the enemy will not rest upon his oars, and it is very probable that during that period he will use his utmost endeavors to send out emissaries in every direction, to gain proselytes to his cause, and this direction which such emissaries are likely to take we need not point out. There is every probability of there being sufficient work in store during the next cold weather, and therefore this Government can no longer plead the excuse of being taken by surprise. When the returns of ordinary mortality, as well as of casualties, are received in England, our appeal for further aid will be better understood. The British nation must remember that TANTIA TOPEE and the Nawab of Banda are still at large, and beating up for followers, and that the whereabouts of that monster, the NANA, is enveloped in perfect mystery. The reward of £10,000, offered for his capture, dead or alive, has yet produced no result.

The Rajah of Mynpooree, who almost in the beginning of the outbreak took up a hostile position towards us, has voluntarily surrendered, but we have not heard whether it is intended to bring him to trial. In Dholepore, one of the Rajpootana States, AMEER CHUND BADE, treasurer to the Rajah of Gwalior, who in the late affray joined the rebels, has been captured. In the Nangpore Territories, the Zemindar of Aheere has succeeded in making a prisoner of YAKUT RAO, one of the rebels in the Chunderee District, who has used every means in his power to aid the rebels, and thus the traitors are gradually falling into our power. The most surprising thing, however, is that, notwithstanding the most decided proofs the rebels have of the hopelessness of their cause, there should still be individuals ready to embrace their cause. At Cawnpore, the Kotwal of the city, an intelligent and active Eurasian, apprehended a commissariat Gomashta in the act of enlisting *budmashes* (vagabonds) for the rebel leaders. About forty already entertained by him, have been apprehended, and they are to be tried by a Court-martial, which it is hoped will make short work of them. This is only another instance of the folly of placing any faith in native *employés*.

Whilst, however, matters in the Upper Provinces bear a somewhat improved appearance, the rebels are causing considerable trouble in Lower Bengal. In Buxar, cutting down the jungle had ceased, as the rebels were said to have left it; and Colonel DOUGLAS with his force therefore proceeded to Benares. He had, however, hardly advanced a few miles when he was called back again to Buxar, as the dispersed rebels took immediate advantage and re-occupied the jungle. Another body of mutineers attacked Gyah, and the European residents had to retreat into the entrenchments. After plundering the Bazaar, they released 150 prisoners, who were being removed to a place of greater safety under a guard of Nujeebs. The guard fraternized with the rebels, and proceeded to the Gyah Gaol, where they opened the prison gates to all the inmates, who at once were let loose upon the country. The rebels have marked their course by committing the most frightful mutilations, or slaying every native who serves Government. Apprehensions were entertained even at Patna, and additional troops have been dispatched hence for the protection of the district. The state of these Provinces may be imagined from the fact, that the ladies are not permitted to travel beyond Benares, though the real danger appears to be rather lower down, near the Grand Trunk Road.

The periodical rains have at last set in, and somewhat relieved us of the extreme heat. To the agriculturist they have been an inestimable blessing, for the country was laboring under a heavy drought. The accounts from all districts in Lower Bengal are satisfactory, and there is every prospect of an abundant crop.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.

The following items of news were supplied by Government:

Service Message from G. Plowden, Esq., dated Nagpore June 11.

YUKUT RAO, the rebel Zemindar of Arphelee, in the Chunder District, has been captured by a party in the pay of LUCHMEEBAEE ZEMINDARIN of Aheerees. No particulars received, except that many persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

Service Message from G. F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, June 21—3 5 P. M.

Intelligence has been received from Dholepore of the capture of AMEERCHUND BADE, SCINDIA's traitorous treasurer, at Jowra, by a party of ——, TANTIA TOPEE and the Nawab of Banda, as usual, quitted Gwalior before the final contest, and are said to be on their way to Subdulghur and eypore. They have four heavy guns and three Horse Artillery guns. Brigadier-General NAPIER is in pursuit.

Service Message, from G. F. Edmondstone. Esq., dated Allahabad, 24th June, Thursday, 11 P. M.

The following has been received from Sir HUGH ROSE, dated Gwalior, 22d June: "On the day of the general action with the Gwalior rebels on the 19th inst., the force under my command took, exclusive of the guns in the fort, 16 guns in the field from the enemy, one of them a brass 24-pounder, a brass 18 pounder, a brass 8-inch mortar, several English 9-pounders and guns of other calibre, great quantities of ammunition, wagons, and warlike stores of every description, and 70 elephants. When the troops went to occupy the Fort of Gwalior after the capture of the city by storm, SCINDIA's authorities having reported to me that it was vacated, they found the gate shut, and a detachment of fanatics opened fire on them. Sun having set, I caused the fort to be surrounded, and the next morning a detachment of the gallant 25th Bombay Native Infantry stormed and took it; their brave leader, Lieut. ROSE was killed. I sent a column of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, under the Brigadier-General NAPIER, C B, in pursuit of the rebels, who fled in great disorder after the defeat of the 19th instant. I also directed another column from Dholepore to cross the Chumbal and pursue the fugitives. Brigadier-General NAPIER overtook them on the 21st inst. near Jana Allahpoor, defeated them, captured 25 guns, and cut up a considerable number. Brigadier-General NAPIER, who has displayed the greatest energy and intelligence in the pursuit, continues it to Subbulghur. The day after the capture of Gwalior I conducted Sir R. HAMILTON and Major M'PHERSON with a squadron of her Majesty's Hussars and one squadron of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to the Palace of Gwalior, the streets were lined by immense crowds, who received the Maharajah with every appearance of attachment."

Service Message from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 26th June—6:40 P. M.

We have the following information from Agra, dated 26th June. The party of fugitive rebels from Gwalior, who crossed the Chumbul, have been largely joined by the other fugitives at Screeemuttia, 30 miles West of Dholepore, and from an information just received, had moved to Makleepore. It is supposed they are making for Jeypore, but their movements on the next stage will indicate whether they are bound for Bhurtpore or Jeypore. They have no guns but have 17 elephants, and are about 7,000 horse and foot. Captain OAR moved on the 25th towards Goonah. Order re-established in Gwalior.

Service Message from G. F. Edmondstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, June 15, 10:15 P. M.

The following dispatch of to-day's date has just been received from AGRA:

"The whole of the rebels from Gwalior reached Hindown during the 24th inst., and by morning of the 26th their number, with camp followers, was estimated at 15,000. It appears they have a few zumboorues on elephants. They appear to be divided in opinion as to going to Bhurtpore or Jeypore. Capt. EDEN writes that the first intelligence of the movements of the rebels caused great alarm, but this had since subsided. Captain NIXON keeps a stout heart at Bhurtpore. Brigadier SHOWERS marched for Futtehpore Sickree last night with a small force, which will be increased as detachments sent to Dholepore, now returning to Agra, can come to Futtehpore Sickree."

CHINA.

From the Overland Friend of China, of the 22d June.

The *Pekin* arrived with the English mails on the 19th again within 40 days from the General Post-Office. Our dates from the Peiho extend to the 9th inst. No opposition was met by our gun-boats on the route to Tientsin from those forts at the mouth of the Peiho whose capture was reported in our last summary. On the 29th ult. both the Earl of ELGIN and Baron GROS, with their suites, took up their quarters in the vicinity of the city. Soon afterwards intimation was received of the appointment of TO MING-AH, a General of the Manchou banner, as Special High Commissioner. On Saturday the 6th, the Earl of ELGIN had his first interview with his Excellency, the Baron GROS meeting him in similar state the day following. It is presumed that the business of these meetings was entirely formal, and, failing prompt compliance with our demands, the Ambassadors are prepared to declare war. Without such declaration of war we see no feasible means of bringing matters to a proper footing.

In the south of China the news of actual hostilities at the north appeared to be the long-desired signal to societies banded for annoyance of the barbarian to proceed to actual operations. On our inner pages will be found the details of the capture and decapitation of several Europeans, the murder of Sepoys and Police on duty, and attempts at incendiarism. No person feels safe; and one of two things must shortly be performed, either we must intrench the foreign quarter at Honan in such a manner that foreigners may sleep o nights, or vacate the place altogether. What the allies could mean by declaring Canton open to trade, and yet neglect to make provision for the safety of traders, it is impossible to divine. It is generally understood, however, that the fault rests with General VAN STRAUBENZEE and Mr. PARKS, rather than with the Ambassadors and naval commanders; neither the General nor the Commissioner having sufficient mind to realize what is actually and tactily required of them. So much for making a mere soldier—though a gallant soldier—the directing head of a province; a mere interpreter—a conceited and self-willed youth—a Commissioner.

Some heavy floods in the interior of Chekiang have had the effect of checking the advance of the rebels, whose proximity to Ningpo was mentioned in our last.

A letter says: "A panic in the native money market, such as has not been known for a considerable time, has caused a suspension of trade at Shanghae. Large contracts were made for foreign goods on the spot and to arrive, in order that they might be included in the list of stocks to be handed into the Taoutai, thereby avoiding the additional duty to be levied on foreign goods purchased subsequent to a certain fixed date; but another mode of raising the required funds having been adopted by the Taoutai in consequence of the remonstrances of foreigners, the speculators are embarrassed with large stocks, which, owing to the hostilities in the north, and the disturbances of the interior, they are unable to dispose of, and have been obliged to apply to the bankers for assistance to enable them to fulfill their contracts with foreigners. The bankers, having already a large portion of their funds locked up in advances on goods shipped to the north and to the interior, and in considerable investments in Shanghae dollars, held for an advance in value when the new silk season opens in the country, withheld further accommodation. Doubts began to be entertained about their ability to stand the loss which would fall upon them should the junks in the Pei-ho be destroyed—a run was made upon the banks, and had it not been shown that they held sufficient security in goods to pay off their liabilities, they would nearly all have suspended payment. Time was given them to get funds from Ningpo, Soo-chow, &c., and now confidence is restored."

At Macao a fearful epidemic, resembling cholera morbus, has been imported from Singapore, and fears are entertained of its reaching Hong Kong.

From the North China Mail, Shanghae, June 12.

Her Majesty's screw steam store-ship *Hesper*, W. H. FAWCKNER, master, commanding, arrived here yesterday, from the Gulf of Pecheili on the 5th inst. Having been dispatched from Hong Kong direct, she brings no letters.

The news by her is important, but we have to wait a day or two longer for details by the *Cruiser*. The essence of it is that the Allied Ambassadors were living on shore, at Tientsin, in a residence provided by the mandarins; that negotiations were supposed to be progressing satisfactorily, and that the junks remain in the river uninterrupted by the Allies, none having been destroyed except a few that formed a barricade across the river Tientsin, which were burned, in order to remove the obstruction.

After the destruction of the forts at Taku, the gunboats moved up and down the river as quietly as if nothing had occurred. On or about the 27th ult. the Admirals, who had gone up to Teintsin, notified to the Ambassadors of their respective countries that they could advance to that city. Lord ELGIN and le Baron GROS, with their suite, then proceeded up the river without meeting any opposition, and with a flag of truce landed at Teintsin, and took up an abode prepared for them. The American and Russian Ministers accompanied them in the Russian steamer *America*, the flags of the two nations flying at the mast-heads.

We have yet to learn by what agreement, other than *bon gré mal gré*, this change in the action of the Chinese has been effected, and who the functionary is that is now acknowledged to possess the required plenary powers to treat with the ambassadors.

We understand a meeting to arrange preliminaries was to take place on the 5th, the day the *Hesper* left.

Junks were allowed to leave the river without hindrance. None appear to have entered since the 20th, the day on which the forts were taken. Provisions were abundantly supplied. The Chinese tracked the boats of the expedition up the river where it was shallow.

Her Majesty's ship *Fury* left the Gulf on the 5th for Hong Kong direct, conveying despatches for the mail. The *Cruiser* was to leave for Shanghae on the 9th, and may be expected to-morrow. She will return with the inward mail now looked for.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OVATION TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

Grand Reception at Great Barrington, Mass.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS, SPEECHES, &C.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

This has been a great day here. The occasion was the reception of welcome of CYRUS W. FIELD Esq., the world-renowned parent of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable scheme, which has been so successfully completed. Little time had been given for preparation, and there was more heart in the demonstration than sought to show itself in display.

A dispatch had been received from Mr. FIELD on Tuesday, stating that he would arrive with Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul at New-York, and Mr. EVERETT, the Engineer of the Atlantic Cable Company. Captain HUDSON, however, did not come.

At 2 o'clock a gun from Mount Peter announced that the train bearing Mr. FIELD and his friends was in sight. At that moment the platform at the station and the entire neighborhood was crowded with people to witness the reception. Mr. FIELD's father, the Rev. Dr. FIELD, of Stockbridge, and his wife and four of his children, also his brother, DUDLEY D. FIELD, Esq., President HOPKINS, of Williams' College, GEO. R. IVES, Esq., DAVID LEAVITT, SHELDEN LEAVITT, Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH and all the principal citizens of Barrington and the surrounding towns were present. As Mr. FIELD stepped off the train, three rousing cheers were given for him, and the Lee Cornet Band played "Hail to the Chief." A long line of carriages made up a procession, which escorted Mr. FIELD to the Parsonage, the beautiful country seat of GEO. R. IVES, Esq. High Sheriff ROOT, of Berkshire County, acting as Marshal. Here a halt was made, and the party enjoyed the liberal hospitality of Mr. IVES and spent a pleasant half hour, during which Mr. FIELD received many of his old and a host of new friends.

Mr. EVERETT shared also in the hearty congratulations of the men of Old Berkshire.

The Company then took their way to Brookside, the princely country seat of DAVID LEAVITT, Esq., where they had dinner. Just before sitting down to table Mr. FIELD received and announced the contents of a dispatch from London of to day's date, announcing the close of the war with China. This happy exemplification of the benefit of the great undertaking which Mr. FIELD had so gloriously consummated, yielded general gratification to himself as well to everyoody else present.

Shortly after dinner the party took carriages and proceeded to the parsonage and thence to Agricultural Hall, a large building in the close vicinity belonging to the Housatonic Agricultural Society, to which they had a large escort, where a formal meeting was to take place at 6½ o'clock, and where the people of the neighborhood had already proceeded in procession.

The Hall was filled to overflowing. The chair was taken by DAVID LEAVITT, Esq., who was supported by the old friends and neighbors of Mr. FIELD.

Messrs. GEORGE R. IVES and A. G. WHITON, the Committee of Arrangements, read sundry letters and dispatches.

The first dispatch read was from Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, saying "It is impossible for me to visit Great Barrington on Thursday next. The officers are to go on leave of absence, the crew are to be paid off, and the ship is to be put out of commission, which I very much regret, but cannot alter."

Gov. BANKS telegraphed as follows: "Official duties at Salem alone prevent my joining you in the reception of Mr. FIELD on Thursday. No son of Massachusetts has conferred more signal honor or service upon his native State."

WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., of New-York, also excused himself, in a dispatch, saying "that the gentlemen whom he had been invited to meet had gained themselves immortal honor, and had thrown out a galaxy of bright stars that would illuminate their country for all time to come."

A large number of letters and dispatches from other eminent gentlemen were then read, when the Chairman, in a brief but well-conceived speech, introduced the business of the occasion, and called upon the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER to express the sentiments of the old, warm-hearted and exultant friends and neighbors of Mr. FIELD towards him in this his time of triumph and honor.

Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, in his welcoming speech, said in substance, that the heart of this great Republic—he might add of the whole world—was thrilled with rapture because of the achievement mainly attributable to Mr. FIELD. By his forecast and heroic energy and perseverance space had been almost annihilated between the Old and the New Worlds. The hearts of the people of the Eastern and the Western Continents beat as under one pulsation and with kindred and parental feelings for this sublime moral triumph, which the world, under Providence, was mainly indebted to Mr. FIELD; its results no man could estimate, but they would be mighty for peace and for good, and as they displayed themselves, the names of their originators would become brighter and brighter on the record of the future, and continue to shine, while the glories of the heroes whose laurels are sprinkled with blood, would fade and be forgotten; comparing Mr. FIELD with such benefactors of the human race as CADMUS, EPERMICUS, GALLILEO, COLUMBUS, BACON, NEWTON, FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON. Mr. SUMNER said that the tongue of praise never became weary, nor did honest adulation become excessive; for whatever amount of praise was given, a vast space was still left for an additional measure; oratory, poetry, minstrelsy, painting and scripture might lend all their mightiest effects, still the desert of those great benefactors of humanity would be but feebly requited, on the roll of such great names that of CYRUS W. FIELD was now legibly inscribed, and it would remain and glow there forever. In behalf of those assembled, Mr. SUMNER then tendered Mr. FIELD the tribute which was due to true greatness alone, not forgetting at the same time the noble and dauntless men whose name was interlinked with his enterprise so happily completed. Introducing Mr. FIELD to the meeting, Mr. SUMNER said: The native boy of our sister town of Stockbridge stands before you, the foremost man of the world, for he has combined all existing discoveries relating to the working of electricity, and through the hidden recesses of the wide ocean made them subservient to human benefit, producing the grand result:

"Glory to God in the highest; peace and good will towards men."

Mr. FIELD was received with loud and protracted cheers. Mr. FIELD spoke in reply as follows: Ladies and gentlemen, you can better imagine my feelings than I can describe them. I certainly did not for a moment imagine that I should have such a reception from you, the warm-hearted people of good old Berkshire, the friends of my youth. I had thought that probably some 50 or 100 of my old neighbors would have been present to greet me, but I had no idea of the extent of this demonstration I am indeed grateful, but let me say, without any disparagement of your kindly feelings, that it is not alone on account of any merit of mine you have come here, but because under Providence I have contributed merely my share in the great accomplishment, the future benefits of which have been so eloquently alluded to by my friend, Mr. SUMNER. I beg, my friends that you will not forget the deserts of Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, and the brave officers and sailors of that ship, who have done so much for the successful completion of our great international communication. I pray you not to forget your assignment of credit to my friend near me, who has done so much and everything so well in the perfection of the machinery by which the Atlantic Cable was laid—I allude to my friend Mr. EVERETT, one of the Engineers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, it is not my forte to make speeches, and besides that you are aware that there are other gentlemen present who can satisfy you much better in that respect than I. But it gives me pleasure to inform you that the first message that has come over the Atlantic Cable to Old Berkshire has been one of peace. With your permission I will read you a dispatch I have received to-day from London. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug 26.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Great Barrington.

A dispatch just received from London states that peace has been concluded with China on the terms of the Allies. Very favorable news from India. The London *Times* contains Mr. BRIGHT's full report of the laying of the Atlantic Cable from the *Agamemnon*.

When Mr. FIELD had concluded the reading of this dispatch he was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering, and it was some time before he could continue his remarks. When the excitement had in some measure died away, he said: "This is a most gratifying message from the Old World to the New, and I hope that the cable which has forwarded this message will remain forever and ever to bear the messages of "Peace on earth and Good Will towards men." [Loud cheering.] Let me say in conclusion, that the good Old Commonwealth of Massachusetts has no reason for shame in connection with the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The largest subscription towards it in Europe, was received from a native of the Old Bay State,—I allude to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of London,—and there is yet another whose patronage has been a matter of pride to the promoters of the scheme.

I refer to Mr. MORGAN, one of the Directors of the Company, who has done more than any man of the Board. Mr. LAMPSON, of London, has also his right to a liberal share of your congratulatory feelings. Ladies and Gentlemen, will you allow me to retire, first returning you my sincere thanks for your unexpected kindness, bidding you, with God's blessing, good night.

Mr. FIELD then sat down, and the hall rung again with the warm and earnest applause of his friends.

After speeches from many other distinguished gentlemen, the assemblage, at a late hour, dispersed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Hon. Pierre Soule—General Walker and Central American Affairs—Mr. Soule's Opinion of Illinois Politics, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

The Hon. PIERRE SOULE reached here this morning from the South, *en route* for New-York, where, it is understood, he is to have an interview with General WM. WALKER touching Central American affairs. He will remain here only a short time, to feel the pulse of the Administration. It is believed by those who have some means of information that Gen. WALKER has his eye now upon Yucatan, with a view to an eventual descent upon Cuba. Mr. SOULE spent several days at Old Point Comfort, and, I learn, whilst there, was in close communion with the Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN. He also had an interview with EX-President TYLER.

Mr. SOULE expresses the confident opinion that the Democracy can alone succeed in 1860, with Senator DOUGLAS as their nominee for the Presidency, and that there is but one opinion in his State as to the course of the Waashington *Union*. He says while the Democracy of Louisiana condemn the unnatural war upon Judge DOUGLAS, they regard the editorials of the *Union* as tending to secure his election in Illinois and his nomination at Charleston. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

The Board of Engineers, consisting of Chief Engineers WOOD, SEWELL and KING, will convene at the New-York Navy-yard on the 1st of September for the examination of Engineers for promotion.

Affairs at the State Capital.

RIOTING AT THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES—A NEW GERRIT SMITH ORGAN, ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 26.

The Democratic Primary Meetings were held to-day, and two tickets run in every Ward. The one known as the Cagger ticket, swept the entire city, with the exception of the Tenth Ward. There the Hards were ahead, and a riot took place. Two ballot-boxes were smashed, and in consequence of this the inspectors are divided, and certify to both tickets. There was much confusion and excitement all day.

A new daily morning paper started to-day as the central organ of GERRIT SMITH. It is a handsome sheet, and is called *The Hour and the Man*.

The reception this afternoon of the foreign news sent through the cable from Valentia, Ireland, rekindled the excitement and interest in the Ocean Telegraph.

Nothing of any interest in the market; Wheat and Corn moves very slowly.

From Boston.

THE UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY—CHARGE OF PERJURY, &C.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

Mr. HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey, left in the *Niagara*, on Wednesday, for Trinity Bay, in order to make preparations for a more accurate determination of the comparative longitudes of the stations on the opposite shores of the Atlantic. The high mathematical attainments and habits of close and accurate observation of this gentleman eminently qualify him for this important duty. Considerable time must necessarily elapse, after the preparations are made, before the observations can be completed and the results computed.

THOMAS BROWN, who was brought on from New-York yesterday, was this morning held in $15,000 to answer the charge of subornation of perjury.

Dr. DAVID BROWN's bail was, in consequence of new and important testimony, raised to $20,000 this morning. His counsel are about getting a writ of *habeas corpus* out for him.

News from Mexico.

VIDAURRI ON HIS WAY TO THE CITY—DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TAMPICO—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MIRAMON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

By mail we have New-Orleans papers of Saturday afternoon, containing Mexican news.

The latest advices from Monterey announced the departure of VIDAURRI, with the Second Division of the Army of the North, for the City of Mexico.

A large force was concentrated at Tamaulipas, with a view to the capture of Tampico.

Gen. MIRAMON left Guadalajara on the 13th of July, with 3,000 men, going in the direction of Lagos, either to march on San Luis or to take another road for the City of Mexico.

A proposition had been made to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching upon the capital.

News from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 26.

Fort Laramie dates of the 7th instant say that Colonel MONROE has assumed the command of the District of the Platte, and now has three companies of the Fourth Artillery stationed at that post and two more companies of the same regiment and one company of the Second Dragoons will be stationed there this Winter. Major GATLIN, with one Company of the Seventh Infantry, left Laramie for Utah on the 7th inst. Captain HANCOCK and other officers who went out with General HARNEY, had passed Laramie on their way further west.

A Sante Fé correspondent of the *Republican* says "The reason why the Navajo Indians refused to surrender the murderer of Major BROOKS' negro is, because BROOKS positively refused to indemnify them for some forty horses killed by the troops, about two months since, for trespassing on the grazing grounds at Fort Defiance. Major BROOKS gives the Indians until the 12th inst. to bring in the murderer."

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 26.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, report that the contractors did not perform the contract.

Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 26.

JOHN HUTCHINS was nominated yesterday for Congress, by the Republicans of the Twentieth District, *vice* JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Death of Ex-Governor Metcalf.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

Ex-Governor METCALF died at Claremont, N. H. this morning, of erysipelas.

The Sailing of the Europa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 26.

The repairs on the steamship *Europa* have been so nearly completed, that it is announced by her agents that she will sail from this port for Liverpool to-morrow evening.

Sea and Ship News.

The clipper ship *Great Republic*, the largest and finest-modeled merchant vessel afloat, now lies at Pier No. 25 East River, where she is receiving balance of cargo for California. She will sail for San Francisco in a few days. She is very deep, but her noble proportions and towering spars are an object of attraction to multitudes who daily cross the ferries. She has, on a former occasion, made the run to San Francisco in ninety days, and under favorable circumstances she looks as if she could do the same again. She is still under command of Capt. LIMBURNER, who has been master of her since she first sailed from New-York.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia*, Captain STONE, will positively leave this port for Liverpool on Wednesday next, by which time the damages she sustained in her collision with the *Europa* will have been repaired.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE WHALESHIP JUNIOR.—WM. H. PLUMER and his seven companions, the sailors engaged in the celebrated mutiny on board the whaleship *Junior*, from New-Bedford, on the 25th of December last, a full account of which mutiny appeared in the *Traveller* of Monday, were brought into the United States Commissioner's Court, before Mr. Commissioner A. S. CUSHMAN, of New-Bedford, for their formal examination, this forenoon.

The prisoners were taken to the United States Court House, heavily ironed as before, and guarded by an efficient force of officers, at about 10½ o'clock. They appeared more dejected than before, and all looked careworn and anxious. PLUMER, the ring-leader, appeared quite sad, and regarded all the transactions in the Court room with scrutinizing attention.

He appears by far the most intelligent of the prisoners, and has, besides, the advantage of a more prepossessing appearance than either of the others. When not engaged in watching the progress of the preliminary transactions of the trial, he appeared in deep thought. Some of the number appear incapable of appreciating the enormity of their offence, or the severity of the punishments which must be meted out to them if convicted.

Among the number who were present in the Court-room, was ARCHIBALD MELLEN, Esq., a Justice of the Peace from Edgartown, and father of Capt. ARCHIBALD MELLEN, Jr., the murdered master of the *Junior*, THOMAS MELLEN, brother of the deceased Captain, and other friends of Capt. MELLEN.

Some two hours' time was spent in assigning counsel and various informal proceedings. At 10 o'clock the Commissioner announced that the examination of the prisoners on the count in the indictment charging them with mutiny, would be postponed till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the examination on the count charging them with murder till one week from to-day.

The witnesses were held on their personal recognizance for their appearance in the sum of $1,000 each.

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., F. E. PARKER and SIDNEY WEBSTER, were assigned as counsel for the prisoners.

CHARLES L. WOODBURY, District-Attorney, will conduct the case for the Government.—*Boston Journal, 25th.*

YELLOW-FEVER ARRIVALS AT BOSTON.—We have rarely known so many of our seamen cut off by yellow fever in West Indian and Southern ports as during the present season. Almost every vessel from New-Orleans and the West Indies arriving at Northern ports, has to record the death of some of her crew. This forenoon the bark *Cordelia*, Capt. COOK, from Cienfuegos 28th ult., arrived here and was out in quarantine. She lost by yellow fever at Cienfuegos, on the 18th ult., CYRUS MARTIN, of Plymouth, Mass., aged 22; on the 27th, VALENTINE P. HOMER, of Boston, aged 21, and on the 31st, at sea, LEANDER D. ELLIS, second mate of the *Sandwich*, aged 23, and on the same day SYLVESTER CHURCHILL, of Plymouth, aged 20. These were all young men of exemplary habits, who had chosen the sea as a profession, with a view of becoming shipmasters, and were not, like too many of our seamen, subject to those vices, rum-drinking, &c., to which their untimely deaths are often attributed.

The brig *Monticello*, Capt. TEEL, from Port au Prince 31st ult., was also put in quarantine this morning. She lost by yellow fever at Port au Prince, on the 26th ult., GEORGE H. BALLARD of Vassalboro, Me., and CHARLES CHENNEY, of Rutland, Vt., both aged 20 years.—*Boston Journal, 25th.*

GREAT OCEAN RACE OF CLIPPERS.—The clipper-ship *Raven*, Captain CROCKER, sailed from New-York March 14, the clipper-ship *Nightingale*, Captain PETERSON, sailed from Boston March 21, and both arrived at Batavia June 13—the *Nightingale* having beaten her rival seven days. We understand that much feeling was displayed by the admirers of both ships about their sailing qualities, and bets, as usual in such cases, were made and will now have to be paid. The commanders of both vessels are gentlemen of tried ability, and have no doubt put forth all their skill and perseverance, knowing the anxiety of their respective friends to achieve a triumph. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, that the superiority of the *Nightingale* is in her model.—*Boston Traveller.*

Important Action of the Canal Board.

From the Albany Journal of Last Evening.

The Canal Board closed its session of two days last evening. Its proceedings have been of unusual importance, in reference to the navigation and security of the Canal.

The resolutions were drawn and introduced by Mr. RUGGLES. The first provided for lessening the evils of breaches on the long levels, by stop-gates confining within narrower limits the flow of the water. The resolution was adopted substantially as follows, fixing the cost at $27,000:

Resolved, That stop-gates for the better security of the Erie Canal and upon the plan recommended by the Division Engineer, State Engineer and Canal Commissioner in charge of the Western Division, be constructed at the Irondequoit embankment, the Holley embankment, and at Medina and Eagle Harbor.

Mr. RUGGLES also moved an appropriation of $15,000 to strengthen the outer wall of the Erie Basin at Buffalo, now much dilapidated, and requiring immediate repair. A suggestion to postpone action was defeated after an animated discussion.

The next and far most important matter was the regulation of boats propelled by steam on the Canal. The propositions for that purpose were also introduced by Mr. RUGGLES, who suggested that Mr. PROSSER, of Buffalo, who offers, if the bridges can be raised to 12 feet, forthwith to build a daily line of propellers for the Canal, should be heard in explanation of the plan. After carefully examining and revising the details, the Board finally adopted the plan, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That boats propelled by steam or other mechanical power on the Canals of this State, shall be exempt from toll on their machinery.

2. That such boats shall carry a prominent red light, in the night, to distinguish them from other boats.

3. They shall have a preference at the locks over other boats, except when otherwise provided by statute, by paying double toll on the boat, and one boat in tow by the steamer shall have a like preference on the same condition. The master to elect when taking his first clearance whether to pay double toll or not.

4. Any such boat with or without a boat in tow approaching a boat or crowd of boats not so propelled shall with the boat in tow have all the privileges given by Statute to boats used chiefly for the conveyance of persons.

5. After the first of September next, all boats navigating the Erie Canal may draw five feet of water.

The last measure was a proposition to amend a former resolution of the Canal Board for raising the bridges to eleven feet above the water surface, by increasing it to twelve feet. But it appearing that the resolution had recommended the raising of the bridges to *at least* eleven feet, it was deemed advisable to leave the additional foot to the discretion of

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Full Details of the Cruise of the Agamemnon.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, C. D. LUDLOW, Esq., Commanding, arrived at this port, from Havre and Southampton, yesterday morning. We are thus placed in possession of London papers to the 11th inst, one day later than those received by the *Anglo-Saxon*, and of our European correspondence.

LONDON.

Old Scenes Revisited—End of the Season—Napoleon III. as Viewed Across the Channel—The House of Commons—Compared with the House of Representatives—The Leading British Debaters—The London Pulpit—Mr. Spurgeon—Mr. Cumming—Mr. Maurice.

Editorial Correspondence.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25, 1858.

I have done but little lion-hunting in London. My time is limited, and the lions have lost their charm. Nothing can be more delightful than the enthusiasm of a first visit to the Old World; and nothing can be more futile than the attempt to renew it. There are spots, hallowed by genius and association, around which every one delights to linger, and which every succeeding visit makes more and more attractive; but even in these the feeling which accompanies a second visit is very different from that of the first. It may be deeper and more satisfying,—but it is less eager and less demonstrative;—you may think more, but you say less,—and the impulse to write a full and detailed account of your emotions—fortunately for the "reading public"—has gone forever.

The great Babylon is busy just now winding up the season. Parliament is trying to be in a hurry, but it is one of those large bodies which always move slow, and which never make haste but at the expense of their dignity. Speeches, even the best, are heard with impatience; the most pressing topics are flippantly dismissed, and everybody's main object seems to be to get away—some for their shooting on the moors, some for Continental trips, and more for the great Cherbourg spectacle with which LOUIS NAPOLEON is dazzling Europe and puzzling and alarming his most faithful and devoted ally. It is very curious to see how completely the public mind of England is mystified by the movements of the French Emperor. A very strong distrust of the alliance is growing up among the English people. It is felt, though not acknowledged, that in some way or other NAPOLEON is gaining position, strength and reputation from it, while England is gaining nothing at all. From the very beginning, France has taken the lion's share of the benefits of this alliance. She had most of the glory of the Russian war. Her voice was most potential in the conferences of Paris. The preponderance of her influence upon the politics of the Continent is universally recognized. She is gradually extending her power into the affairs of the East, and now this Cherbourg demonstration is one of the many symptoms which indicate the gradual gravitation of England towards a secondary position among the nations. Of course, it is the policy of government to put quite another face upon all these things and to represent everything as perfectly satisfactory. But the people look into these matters for themselves, and the language of the Press indicates unmistakably the approaching termination of a partnership the profits of which are so unequally shared.

The House of Commons never loses its interest for me. It governs England—although England is a monarchy. It is common for Americans to speak of the disorder that is supposed to prevail during its sessions,—but this is a great mistake. I remember reading some letters in one of the New-York religious journals last Summer, from a distinguished clergyman of your City, in which the impression conveyed was that our House of Representatives was far superior to the House of Commons in the order and decorum of its proceedings. Yet the only point which he specified in the alleged contrast was, that English legislators sit with their hats on, while our members do not. But I have seen members of our House of Representatives, while the House was in session, with their feet upon the desks in front of them—and considerably higher than their heads—this seems to me a more unbecoming and indecorous attitude than sitting with one's hat on. Hats are removed in the presence of superiors,—but in Parliament every member is supposed to be upon a footing of equality with every other:—whether one sits covered or uncovered, therefore, is a matter of mere convenience. None *but* a member would be allowed to wear his hat for a moment. Indeed no one but a member is ever allowed upon the floor or in seats of the House. It is a breach of privilege for any one not entitled to it to take a seat upon the floor while the House is in session. Whenever a member rises to speak he removes his hat. Whenever one rises to go out, he bows to the speaker as he passes his chair. There is no running about the House, conversing with members, reading newspapers or writing letters while a debate is going on. Respectful attention is always paid to any speaker who has anything to say,—though if one were to attempt to read an hour's speech upon things in general, without the slightest reference to the question before the body, he would undoubtedly find himself interrupted by cries of "question" and "divide, divide, divide" from all parts of the House. In our House of Representatives nothing is more common than for a member to be reading or making a speech to which not a solitary person in the House is even pretending to pay the slightest attention,—members walking about, conversing in groups, reading, writing or sleeping, or rapping for messengers to carry off cart-loads of documents for their constituents. A spectator looking on from the gallery finds it impossible to detect any appearance of anything like business in the confused scene before him,—and it is only when some attentive doorkeeper points out to him the only person on the floor who is *standing still*, that he begins to understand that a debate is going on. Nothing like this can happen in the House of Commons. Members, in the first place, sit upon plain benches—not in arm-chairs,—and have neither desks nor tables before them. They are compelled, therefore, to attend to what is going on, since they have no conveniences for doing anything else. Whenever a member is speaking, he must either be heard or stopped. If he talks common sense, and seems to be doing his best, he is heard attentively;—if he is an intolerable bore, he is very speedily "taken down." The practice of expressing assent or dislike of what is said, prevails in the House,—but under considerable restraint. None but members are indulged in it, to begin with. If applause or hisses were to come from the spectators' galleries, they would be cleared very promptly. But the House itself is frequently in a buzz,—members applauding what is said or whispering censure of it. These manifestations grow palpably out of the interest felt in the discussion, and are not forced or affected. They seem, therefore, to help forward a debate instead of interrupting it,—as speakers always take their cue, more or less from these indications of the temper with which their remarks are received.

What strikes an American most in contrasting or comparing the proceedings of the House of Commons with those of our House of Representatives, is the business-like air and manner of the former. Whenever a question comes up, it is *debated*. The speeches made are upon the subject under discussion, and they are alternately from friends and opponents of the measure in question. One advocates it, and is answered by another, who, in turn, is replied to; and so the discussion proceeds to its close. In our House, as everybody knows, such a debate is almost unknown. We have either long speeches, made for constituent and for political effect, or else personal passages, which degenerate into wrangles. These are serious defects in a legislative body, and ought to be remedied. It seems to me that the writing-desks, the hour rule, and the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, have contributed very largely to the existing state of things.

There are not very many members of the House of Commons who would pass with us for eloquent men. Fluency—so common with us—is rare even among public men in England. The Earl of DERBY, in the Lords, and Mr. GLADSTONE, in the House, are, perhaps, the best debaters in Parliament. Nothing can exceed the ease, the grace, the perfect finish and eloquence of Mr GLADSTONE'S speeches. Mr. BRIGHT is more like our most effective orators than any other English member. He is clear, strong and thoroughly in earnest. Lord PALMERSTON, whose speeches when read are so perfect, has a very bad delivery, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S is but little better. Mr. DISRAELI, who leads the House, is solemn and affected to the last degree, and would scarcely be heard with patience by an American audience. With all these men the matter is more important than the manner. Indeed, the English seem to have a prejudice against fluency in speech, though I was a little surprised to find the *Saturday Review*, in a recent number, denouncing a proposed improvement in elocution, on the ground that *lack* of readiness in the expression of one's thoughts was preëminently an English characteristic,—of which the nation was justly proud, and which must, by no means, be interfered with. This is certainly carrying national prejudices to the extreme.

I went to hear another English celebrity—Mr. SPURGEON, who continues to preach to enormous congregations, and with undiminished popularity, which it is not easy to explain or understand. He is neither able nor eloquent. He is excessively common-place in both matter and manner. He has a clear voice, very great fluency in the construction and utterance of sentences, and a certain directness in his style of thought and expression. But he is excessively shallow, and frequently sophistical to a degree absolutely insulting to the understanding of his hearers. There are at least half a dozen clergymen in New-York who are not only far abler preachers, but who would seem to have the elements of popularity in a far greater degree. Dr. CUMMING, the expounder of prophecy and the Apocalypse, preaches to crowded congregations and with more ability than Mr. S. I suspect something of the popularity of both these men is due to the fact that they *speak* their sermons, instead of singing them. I heard the celebrated FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE preach a very able and interesting discourse at the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn;—but it was done with a sing-song tone which differed but little from an unsuccessful attempt at chaunting, and which rendered it almost impossible for me to follow him. It must be pleasant for a congregation, in contrast with such preaching, to hear a sermon which they can understand. R.

The Atlantic Telegraph Expedition.

THE VOYAGE OF THE AGAMEMNON.

From the Correspondent of the London News.

As your readers have already been informed, by telegraph, the submarine communication between the Old and the New Worlds is now an accomplished fact. In the face of difficulties and dangers, the magnitude of which cannot be properly appreciated by those not engaged in the work, the engineers in this undertaking have, with almost untiring energy, adhered to their all but hopeless task with that perseverance which is sure, sooner or later, to lead to success. There were but few, some twenty days ago, who, after the unsuccessful return of the squadron to Queenstown, would have dared to predict such a speedy and glorious termination to all the trials and difficulties that the promoters of this undertaking have undergone. The final accomplishment of the scheme seemed, indeed, up to the last moment, to hang upon a hair. Many serious difficulties had to be encountered during the six days and a half that the operations lasted, any one of which, had not chance favored us, might have ruined the expedition, and delayed the advance of ocean telegraphs perhaps more than half a century. But the difficult task has now been accomplished, and it but remains for us to accept the benefits which it will undoubtedly confer upon the community. Wonderful as the conception of conveying sensations from continent to continent, across the almost unknown depths of the ocean, may seem to us now, yet, in a very little time, people will forget the marvel while profiting by the fact, and without remembering the years of anxious toil and discouragement which those who have secured this boon to the community have undergone to achieve success. The wonder will be then, not that the undertaking has been carried out at all, but that it had not been accomplished long before. It has been the custom of mankind to honor the lives and celebrate the deeds of great statesmen, successful warriors, and eminent divines. Indeed, of such materials are the links in the chain of history chiefly composed. But those men who, by patient thought and persevering action, have achieved those victories over matter which secure to the community permanent advantages, very often have their trouble for their reward. It is to be hoped that this may not be the case with those who have been mainly instrumental in bringing this great enterprise to a successful termination. It must be confessed that the prospects of success were very remote when the squadron left Queenstown the 17th of last month. The amount of cable in the two ships had been reduced by nearly 400 miles, and the occurrence of three separate and most unaccountable breakages was still fresh in the minds of all who had accompanied the first expedition, and there was no reason whatever for supposing that the very same thing might not occur again. The cable might, and evidently did as far as the contractors are concerned, fulfill all the guaranteed requirements, and the numerous accidents which occurred might be due to the cable having become injured during the gale. This supposition, though it may be gratifying to Messrs. GLASS & Co., was no consolation to either the engineers or the shareholders. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that many regarded the prosecution of the scheme as a waste of shareholders' money. However, in spite of the most vehement opposition, the majority of the Directors determined to dispatch the expedition to try their fortune again in mid-ocean before they abandoned the scheme altogether as impracticable. Accordingly, on the morning of Saturday, the 17th of July, the *Valorous*, *Gorgon* and *Niagara*, having completed coaling, steamed away from Queenstown for the rendezvous. The *Agamemnon*, having to wait for Professor W THOMSON, one of the directors, who took charge of the electrical department on board, did not weigh anchor until 2 o'clock on the following morning. As the ships left the harbor there was apparently no notice taken of their departure by those on shore, or in the vessels anchored around them; every one seemed impressed with the conviction that we were engaged in a hopeless enterprise, and the squadron seemed rather to have slunk away on some discreditable mission than to have sailed for the accomplishment of a grand national scheme. It was just dawn when the *Agamemnon* got clear of Queenstown Harbor; but, as the wind blew stiffly from the southwest, it was nearly 10 o'clock before she rounded the Old Head of Kinsale, a distance of only a few miles. The weather remained fine during the day, and as the *Agamemnon* skirted along the wide and rocky shore of the southwest coast of Ireland those on board had an excellent opportunity of seeing the stupendous rocks which rise from the sea in the most grotesque and fantastic shapes. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Cape Clear was passed, and though the coast gradually edged away to the northward of our course, yet it was nearly dark before we lost sight of the high and rocky mountains which surround Bantry Bay and the shores of the Kinmare River. By Monday morning, the 19th, we had left the land far behind us, and from thence fell into the usual dull monotony of sea life. Of the voyage out there is little to be said. It was not chequered by the excitement of continual storms, nor the tedium of perpetual calms, but we had a sufficient admixture of both to render our passage to the rendezvous a very ordinary and uninteresting one; indeed, for the past week the barometer remained unusually low, and the numbers of those natural barometers, mother Carey's chickens, that followed in our wake, kept us in continual expectation of heavy weather. With every little breeze of wind the screw was got up, and sail made, so as to husband our coals as much as possible, but it generally soon fell calm again, and obliged our Commander reluctantly to get up steam. In consequence of these continued delays and changes from steam to sail, and from sail to steam again, much fuel was expended, and not more than 80 miles of distance made good each day. On Sunday, the 25th, however, the weather changed, and for several days in succession there was an uninterrupted calm. The moon was just at the full, and for several nights it shone with a brilliancy which turned the smooth sea into one silvery sheet, which brought out the dark hull and white sails of the ship in strong contrast to the sea and sky, as the vessel lay all but motionless on the water, the very impersonation of solitude and repose. Indeed, until the rendezvous was gained, we had such a succession of beautiful sunrises, gorgeous sunsets, and tranquil moonlight nights, as would have excited the most enthusiastic admiration of any one but persons situated as we were. But by us such scenes were regarded only as the annoying indications of the calm which delayed our progress and wasted our coals. In spite of the unusual calmness of the weather in general, there were days on which our former unpleasant experiences of the Atlantic were brought forcibly to our recollection, when it blew hard, and the sea ran sufficiently high to reproduce on a minor scale many of the discomforts of which the previous cruise had been so fruitful. These days, however, were the exception, and not the rule, and served to show how much more pleasant was the inconvenient calm than the weather which had previously prevailed. By dint, however, of a judicious expenditure of fuel, and the liberal use of the cheaper motive power of sail, the rendezvous was reached on the evening of Wednesday, the 28th of July, just eleven days after our departure from Queenstown. The rest of the squadron were in sight at nightfall, but at such a considerable distance that it was past 10 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday, the 29th, before the *Agamemnon* joined them. We were, as usual, greeted by a perfect storm of questions as to what kept us so much behind our time, and learned that all had come to the conclusion that the ship must have got ashore on leaving Queenstown Harbor. The *Niagara*, it appeared, had arrived on the rendezvous on Friday night, the 23d; the *Valorous* on Sunday, the 25th; and the *Gorgon* on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th. The day was beautifully calm, so no time was to be lost before making the splice; boats were soon lowered from the attendant ships, the two vessels were made fast by a hawser, and the *Niagara* end of the cable conveyed on board the *Agamemnon*. About 12½ o'clock the splice was effectually made, but with materials very different. Instead of carefully rounded semi circular boards, which had been used to inclose the junctions on previous occasions, it consisted merely of two straight boards nailed over the joining, with the iron rod and leaden plummet attached to the centre. In hoisting it out from the side of the ship, however, the leaden sinker broke short off, and fell overboard, and there being no more convenient weight at hand, a 32-pound shot was fastened to the splice instead, and the whole apparatus was quickly dropped into the sea without any formality, and indeed almost without a spectator, for those on board the ship had witnessed so many beginnings to the telegraphic line, that it was evident they despaired of there ever being an end to it. The stipulated 200 fathoms of cable having been payed out to allow the splice to sink well below the surface, the signal to start was hoisted, the hawser cast loose, and the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* started for the last time for their opposite destinations. For the first three hours the ships proceeded very slowly, paying out a great quantity of slack; but after the expiration of this time, the speed of the *Agamemnon* was increased to about five knots per hour, the cable going at about six, without indicating more than a few hundred pounds of strain upon the dynamometer. Shortly after 6 o'clock a very large whale was seen approaching the starboard bow at a great speed, rolling and tossing the sea into foam all around, and for the first time we felt the possibility of the supposition that our second mysterious breakage of the cable might have been caused, after all, by one of these animals getting foul of it under water. It appeared as if it were making direct for the cable, and great was the relief of all when the ponderous living mass was seen slowly to pass astern, just grazing the cable where it entered the water, but fortunately without doing any mischief. All seemed to go well up to about 8 o'clock; the cable payed out from the hold with an evenness and regularity which showed how carefully and perfectly it had been coiled away; and to guard against accidents which might arise in consequence of the cable having suffered injury during the storm, the indicated strain upon the dynamometer was never allowed to get beyond 1,700 pounds, or less than one quarter what the cable is estimated to bear. Thus far everything looked promising of success. But in such a hazardous work no one knows what a few minutes may bring forth, for soon after eight an injured portion of the cable was discovered about a mile or two from the portion paying out. Not a moment was lost by Mr. CANNING, the engineer on duty, in setting men to work to cobble up the injury as well as time would permit, for the cable was going out at such a rate that the damaged portion would be paid overboard in less than twenty minutes, and former experience had shown us that to check either the speed of the ship or the cable would in all probability be attended by the most fatal results. Just before the lapping was finished, Professor THOMSON reported that the electrical continuity of the wire had ceased, but that the insulation was still perfect. Attention was naturally directed to the injured piece as the probable source of the stoppage, and not a moment was lost in cutting the cable at that point, with the intention of making a perfect splice; but, to the consternation of all, the electrical tests applied showed the fault to be overboard, and in all probability some fifty miles from the ship. Not a second was to be lost, for it was evident that the cut portion must be paid overboard in a few minutes, and in the meantime the tedious and difficult operation of making a splice had to be performed. The ship was immediately stopped and no more cable paid out than was absolutely necessary to prevent it breaking. As the stern of the ship was lifted by the waves a scene of the most intense excitement followed. It seemed impossible, even by using the greatest possible speed, and paying out the least possible amount of cable, that the junction could be finished before the part was taken out of the hands of the workman. The main hold presented an extraordinary scene. Nearly all the officers of the ship and of those connected with the expedition stood in groups about the coil, watching (with that intense anxiety which is seldom seen except round foreign gaming tables) the cable as it slowly unwound itself nearer and nearer the joint, while the workmen, directed by Mr. CANNING, under whose superintendence the cable was originally manufactured, worked at the splice as only men could work who felt that the life and death of the expedition depended upon their rapidity. But all their speed was to no purpose, as the cable was unwinding within a hundred fathoms, and as a last and desperate resource the cable was stopped altogether, and for a few minutes the ship hung on by the end. Fortunately, however, it was only for a few minutes, as the strain was continually rising above two tons, and it could not hold on much longer, when the splice was finished, the signal made to loose the stopper, and it passed overboard safely enough. When the excitement consequent upon having so narrowly saved the cable had passed away we woke to the consciousness that the case was still as hopeless as ever, for the electric continuity was still entirely wanting. Preparations were constantly made to pay out as little rope as possible, and to hold on for six hours, in hope that the fault, whatever it might be, might mend itself before cutting the cable and returning to the rendezvous to make another splice. The magnetic needles on the receiving instruments were watched closely for the returning signals, when in a few minutes the last hope was extinguished, by their suddenly indicating "dead earth," which tended to show that the cable had broken from the *Niagara*, or that the insulation had been completely destroyed. In three minutes, however, every one was agreeably surprised by the intelligence that the stoppage had disappeared, and that the signals had again appeared at regular intervals from the *Niagara*. It is needless to say what a load of anxiety this news removed from the minds of every one, but the general confidence in the ultimate success of the operations was much shaken by the occurrence, for all felt that at any minute a similar accident might occur. For some time the paying out continued as usual, but towards the morning another damaged place was discovered in the cable. There was fortunately, however, time to repair it in the hold without in any way interfering with the operations beyond, for a time, slightly reducing the speed of the ship. During the morning of Friday, the 30th, everything went well, the ship had been kept at the speed of about five knots, the cable going out at about six, the average angle with the horizon at which it left the ship being about fifteen degrees, while the indicated strain upon the dynamometer seldom showed more than 1,600 to 1,700 pounds. Observations made at noon showed that we had made good 78 miles from the starting point since the previous day, with an expenditure, including the loss in lowering the splice and during the subsequent stoppages, of 135 miles of cable. During the latter portion of the day the barometer fell considerably, and towards this evening it blew almost a gale of wind from the eastward, dead ahead from our course. As the breeze freshened the speed of the engines was gradually increased, but the wind more than increased in proportion, so that before the sun went down the *Agamemnon* was going full steam against the wind, and only making about four knots an hour. During the evening topmasts were lowered, and spars, yards, sails, and, indeed, everything aloft that could offer resistance to the wind was sent down on deck; but still the ship made but little way, chiefly in consequence of the heavy sea. The enormous quantity of fuel consumed showed us that, if the wind lasted, we should be reduced to burning masts, spars, and even the decks, to bring the ship into Valentia. It seemed to be our particular ill-fortune to meet with headwinds whichever way the ship's head was turned. On our journey out we had been delayed, and obliged to consume an undue proportion of coal, for want of an easterly wind, and now all our fuel was being wasted because of it. However, during the latter part of the day the wind gradually went round to the southwest, which, though it raised a very heavy sea, yet allowed us to husband our small remaining store of fuel. On Saturday, the 31st of July, observation at noon showed us to be in latitude 32° 23′ N, and longitude 26° 44′ W., having made good 120 miles of distance from the starting point since noon of the previous day, with a loss of about 27 per cent. of cable. The *Niagara*, as far as could be judged from the amount of cable she paid out, which, by a previous arrangement, was signaled at every ten miles, kept pace with us, within one or two miles, the whole distance across. During the afternoon of Saturday the wind again freshened up, and before nightfall it again blew nearly a gale, and a tremendous sea ran before it from the southwest, which made the *Agamemnon* pitch to such an extent that it was thought impossible that the cable could hold on through the night. Indeed, had it not been for the constant care and watchfulness exercised by Mr. BRIGHT, and the two energetic engineers, Mr. CANNING and Mr CLIFFORD, who acted with him, it could not have been done at all. Men were kept at the wheels of the machine to prevent them stopping, as the stern of the ship rose and fell with the sea, for had they done so, the cable must undoubtedly have parted. During Sunday the sea and wind increased, and before the evening it blew a smart gale. Now, indeed, were the energy and activity of all engaged in the operations taxed to the utmost. Mr HOAR and Mr MOORE, the two engineers, who had the charge of the releasing wheels of the dynamometer, had to keep watch and watch alternately every four hours, and while on duty not daring to let their attention be removed from their occupation for one moment, for on their releasing the brakes every time the stern of the ship fell into the trough of the sea entirely depended the safety of the cable, and the result shows how ably they have discharged their duty. Throughout the night there were few who had the least expectation of the cable holding on till morning, and many remained awake listening for the sound that almost dreaded to hear, viz: the gun which should announce the failure of all our hopes; but still the cable—which in comparison with the ship from which it was payed out, and the gigantic waves among which it was delivered, was but a mere thread—continued to hold on, only leaving a silvery phosphoric line upon the stupendous seas as they rolled on towards the ship. With Sunday morning came no improvement in the weather. Still the sky remained black and stormy to windward, and the constant violent squalls of wind and rain which prevailed during the whole day served to keep up, if not to augment, the height of the waves. But the cable had gone through so much during the night that our confidence in its continuing to hold was much restored. At noon observations showed us to be in lat. 52° 26′ N., and lon. 23° 16′ W, having made good 130 miles from noon of the previous day and about 350 from our starting point in mid-ocean. We had passed by the deepest sounding of 2,400 fathoms, and over more than half of the deep water generally, while the amount of cable still remaining in the ship was more than sufficient to carry us to the Irish coast, even supposing the continuance of the bad weather should oblige us to pay out the same amount of slack cable we had been hitherto wasting. Thus far things looked very promising for our ultimate success. But former experience showed us only too plainly that we could never be sure that some accident might not arise until the two ends had been safely landed on the opposite shores. During Sunday night and Monday morning the weather continued as boisterous as ever, and it was only by the most indefatigable exertions of the engineer upon duty, that the wheels could be prevented from stopping altogether, as the vessel rose and fell with the sea, and once or twice they did come completely to a standstill, in spite of all that could be done to keep them moving. Fortunately they were again set in motion before the stern of the ship was thrown up by the succeeding wave. The dynamometer occasionally registered 1,700 pounds as the ship lifted, though it was oftener below 1,000 pounds, and frequently nothing at all, the cable running out as fast as its own weight and the speed of the ship would draw it. But even with all these forces acting unresistedly upon it, the cable never paved itself out at a greater speed than eight knots an hour, and at the time the ship was going at the rate of six to six and a half knots. Subsequently, however, when the speed of the ship was increased to six and a half knots, the cable never ran out so quick. The average speed maintained by the ship up to this time, and indeed for the whole voyage, was about five and a half knots, the cable, with occasional exceptions, running about 30 per cent. faster. At noon on Monday, Aug. 2, observation showed us to be in lat. 52° 35′ N. long. 19° 48′ W., having made a good 127½ miles since noon of the previous day, and which was more than half way to our ultimate destination. During the afternoon an American three masted bark, which afterwards proved to be the *Chieftain*, was seen standing from the eastward towards us. No notice was taken of her at first, but when she was within about half a mile of the *Agamemnon* she altered her course, and bore right down across our bows. A collision, which might prove fatal to the cable, now seemed inevitable, or could only be avoided by the equally hazardous expedient of altering the *Agamemnon's* course. The *Valorous* steamed ahead, and fired a gun for her to heave to, which, as she did not appear to take much notice of, was quickly followed by another from the bows of the *Agamemnon*, and a second and third from the *Valorous*, but still the vessel held on her course, and, as the only resource left to avoid a collision, the course of the *Agamemnon* was altered just in time to pass within a few yards of her. It was evident that our proceedings were a source of the greatest possible astonishment to them, for all her crew crowded upon the deck and rigging. At length they evidently discovered who we were and what we were doing; the crew manned the rigging, and dipping the ensign several times they gave us three hearty cheers. Though the *Agamemnon* was obliged to acknowledge these congratulations in due form, the feelings of annoyance with which we regarded the vessel which either by the stupidity or carelessness of those on board, was so near adding a fatal and unexpected mishap to the long chapter of accidents which we had already encountered, may easily be imagined. To those below, who of course did not see the ship approaching, the sound of the first gun came like a thunderbolt, for all took it as the signal of the breaking of the cable. The dinner tables were deserted in a moment, and a general rush made up the hatches to the deck, but before reaching it their fears were quickly banished, at the report of the succeeding guns, which all knew well could only be caused by a ship in our way, or a man overboard. Throughout the greater portion of Monday morning the electrical signals from the *Niagara* had been getting gradually weaker, until they ceased altogether for nearly three-quarters of an hour; our uneasiness, however, was in some degree lessened by the fact that the stoppage appeared to be a want of continuity, and not any defect in insulation, and there was, consequently, every reason to suppose that it might arise from faulty connection on board the *Niagara*. Accordingly, Prof THOMSON sent a message to the effect that the signals were too weak to be read; and, as if they had been awaiting such a signal to increase their battery power, the deflections immediately returned even stronger than they had ever been before. Towards the evening, however they again declined in force for a short time. With the exception of these little stoppages, the electrical condition of the submerged wire seemed to be much improved. It was evident that the low temperature of the water at the immense depth increased considerably the insulating properties of the gutta percha, while the enormous pressure to which it must have been subjected probably tended to consolidate its texture, and to fill up any air bubbles or slight faults in manufacture which may have existed. The weather during Monday night moderated a little, but still there was a heavy sea on, which endangered the wire every second minute. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning all on board were startled from their beds by the loud booming of a gun; every one, without waiting for the performance of the most particular toilet, rushed on deck to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Contrary to all expectation the cable was safe, but just in the gray light could be seen the *Valorous*, rounded to in the most warlike attitude, firing gun after gun in quick succession toward a large American bark, who, being quite unconscious of our proceedings, was standing right across our stern. Such loud and repeated remonstrances from a large steam frigate were not to be despised, and evidently, without knowing the why or the wherefore, she quickly threw her sails aback and remained hove-to. Whether those on board her considered that we were engaged in some filibustering expedition, or regarded our proceedings as a matter of British interference with the American flag, it is impossible to say, but certain it is that, apparently in great trepidation, she remained hove-to until we had lost sight of her in the distance. Tuesday was a much finer day than any we had experienced for nearly a week, but still there was a considerable sea running, and our cangers were far from past. Yet the hopes of our ultimate success ran high. We had accomplished nearly the whole of the deep sea portion of the route in safety, and that, too, under the most unfavorable circumstances possible; therefore there was every reason to believe that unless some unforeseen accident should occur, we should accomplish the remainder. Observations at noon placed us in lat. 52° 26′ N., lon. 16° 7′ 40″ W., having run 134 miles since the previous day. About five o'clock in the evening the steep submarine mountain which divides the telegraphic platform from the Irish coast was reached, and the sudden shallowing of the water had a very marked effect upon the cable, causing the strain on and the speed of it to lessen every minute. A great deal of slack was payed out to allow for any greater inequalities which might exist, though not discovered by the sounding line. About 10 o'clock the shoal water of 250 fathoms was reached. The only remaining anxiety now was the changing from the lower main coil to that upon the upper deck and this most difficult and dangerous operation was successfully performed between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Wednesday was a beautifully calm day; indeed it was the first on which any one would have thought of making a splice since the day we started from the rendezvous. We, therefore, congratulated ourselves on having saved a week by commencing operations on the Thursday previous. At noon we were in latitude 52° 11′, lon. 12° 40′ 2″ W, 89 miles distant from the telegraph station at Valentia. The water was shallow, so that there was no difficulty in paying out. We were almost without any loss by slack, and all looked upon the undertaking as virtually accomplished. At about 1 o'clock in the morning the second change from the upper deck coil to that upon the orlop deck was safely effected, and shortly after the vessels exchanged signals that they were in 200 fathoms water. As the night advanced the speed of the ship was reduced, as it was known that we were only a short distance from the land, and there would be no advantage in making it before daylight in the morning; about 12 o'clock, however, the Skelleys light was seen in the distance, and the *Valorous* steamed on ahead to lead us into the coast, firing rockets at intervals to direct us, which were answered from the *Agamemnon*, though, according to the directions of Mr. MORIARTY, the master, the ship, disregarding the *Valorous*, kept her own course, which proved to be the right one in the end. By daylight in the morning of Thursday, the bold and rocky mountains which entirely surround the wild and picturesque neighborhood of Valentia, rose right before us at a few miles distance. Never, probably, was the sight of land more welcome to us, as it brought to a successful termination one of the greatest, but, at the same time, one of the most difficult enterprises which was ever undertaken. Had it been the dullest and most prosaic landscape on the face of the earth that lay before us, we should have found it a pleasant prospect. But as the sun rose from the estuary of Dingle Bay, tinging with a deep soft purple the lofty summit of the steep mountains which surround its shores, and illuminating the masses of morning vapor which hung upon them, it was a scene that might vie in beauty with anything that could be produced by the most florid imagination of an artist. No one on shore was apparently conscious of our approach, so the *Valorous* steamed ahead to the mouth of the harbor, and both ships made straight for Dowlas Bay, and about 6 o'clock came to anchor at the side of Beginnes Island, opposite to Valentia. As soon as the inhabitants became aware of our approach, there was a general sensation in the place, and hundreds of boats crowded round us, their passengers in the greatest state of excitement to hear all about our voyage. The Knight of Kerry was absent in Dingle, but a messenger was immediately dispatched for him and he soon arrived in her Majesty's gun-boat *Shamrock*. Soon after our arrival a signal was received from the *Niagara* that they were preparing to land, having paid out 1,030 nautical miles of the cable, while the *Agamemnon* had accomplished her portion of distance with an expenditure of 1,020 miles, making a total length of the wire submerged, 2,050 geographical miles. Immediately the ships cast anchor, the paddle-box boats of the *Valorous* were got ready, and two miles of the cable coiled away within for the purpose of landing the end, but it was late in the afternoon before the procession of boats left the ship under a salute of three rounds of small arms from the department of marines on board the *Agamemnon*, under the command of Lieut. NORRIS. The progress of the end to the shore was very slow, in consequence of the very stiff wind which blew at the time, but at about 3 o'clock, the end was safely brought on shore at Kingstown, Valentia, by Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. CANNING, the Chief and Second Engineers, to whose exertions the success of the undertaking is attributable and the Knight of Kerry. The end was immediately laid in the trench which had been made to receive it; while a royal salute, making the neighboring rocks and mountains reverberate, announced that the communication between the Old and New World had been completed. The end was immediately taken into the electrical room by Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and attached to a galvanometer. The first message was received through the entire length. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon both the officers and crew of the *Agamemnon* for the hearty way in which they have achieved the arduous and difficult service they have been engaged in, and the admirable manner in which the ship was navigated by Mr. MORIARTY and Mr. LIBBEY, the first and second master, amid the difficulties of the company's operations. It will in all probability, be nearly a fortnight before the instruments are connected up at the two termini for the transmission of regular signals. It is unnecessary here to expatiate upon the magnitude of the undertaking which has been just completed, and upon the great political and social results which are likely to arise from it; but there cannot be but one feeling of universal admiration for the courage and perseverance which has been displayed by Mr. BRIGHT and those who acted under his orders, in encountering the manifold difficulties which beset their path at every step.

Morris and Essex Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The managers of the Morris and Essex Railroad, or, as it is more generally known, the Moral and Excellent Railroad, beg to say to the public that the manifesto which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, purporting to come from them, and claiming for them the conception of the project of an Atlantic Telegraph, is spurious, and basely misrepresents their views as to that enterprise.

Their opinion upon that subject may not be of any public importance, but, to avoid misconception, they will state that they are opposed to all telegraphic enterprises, the Atlantic Telegraph included.

They deem so expensive a mode of communication a monstrous extravagance when indulged in by a public which is but just emerging from general bankruptcy; and, as patriotic citizens, they are opposed to the transmission of intelligence by that means, as tending to curtail the revenue of the Post-Office Department, and to diminish the miserable income which their own and other roads now derive from the carriage of the mails.

The manifesto alluded to further calumniate the Directors of the Moral and Excellent Railroad, in charging them with having attained a degree of speed upon their road which is altogether unparalleled.

They have aimed at adopting a rate of speed which shall be entirely consistent with the safety of passengers, and with a wise economy. It is well known to all who are in the least informed upon railroad management, that a high rate of speed is destructive to engines and cars, and necessitates constant and excessive outlays for repairs.

The rate of speed which they have adopted is ten miles per hour, and the price of passage four cents per mile, and if the train conductors occasionally increase the speed to twelve miles, and interpose therefor an additional tax of five cents, it is entirely without the managers' knowledge or authority.

The management of this road has proved highly satisfactory to the public of New-Jersey, the citizens of that State preferring the slow but sure system of their ancestors to the lightning propensities of their neighbors of Gotham. Dissatisfaction with their management has come entirely from some interloping New-Yorkers, who, not satisfied with monopolizing the finest spots on our mountains, and vitiating whole hogsheads of our pure, health-inspiring air, must needs exact from our railroads a speed of twenty miles, and other *reforms* which would prove ruinous to those corporations.

To all such persons the managers of this road would say, there is a line of stages, specially gotten up for their convenience, leaving Newark every half hour, which will carry them, baggage included, at two cents a mile. JERSEY BLOOD.

PREPARATION FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE ALDEN COOPER MURDERERS.—The Lewiston Falls *Journal* of last week says the preparations for the execution of COX and WILLIAMS are being made, as on Friday next the melancholy scene is to be enacted. The scaffold is eleven feet in height and twelve feet square, and is supported by a framework of strong timbers. The gallows is patterned after that on which Dr. WEBSTER was hung. The prisoners are to be executed at the same moment. The demeanor of the convicts is respectful and resigned. WILLIAMS says he never was happier in his life, and seems to be fully prepared for his coming end. COX looks at the matter in a more worldly point of view, and his continued response is, "It was cruelty that drove me to it." The wife of the mate of the *Albion Cooper*, who was murdered by WILLIAMS, visited the cell of the prisoners on Wednesday. The scene which ensued was sad indeed. The deep penitence of WILLIAMS here manifested itself again. On his knees he begged the forgiveness of the murdered man's wife, while COX maintained a stoical indifference, entirely unmoved by the scene.

Governor Banks at Amherst College.

At the Amherst College Alumni dinner, the President, Rev. Dr. STEARNS, offered the following sentiment, which was hailed with warm applause:

Old Massachusetts—The Mother of American Liberty and the generous patron of art, science and literature—now honored in the executive chair by a true son of her free institutions.

Governor BANKS responded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: It would be idle for me to say that I had not anticipated the call which you make upon me to-day. The presence of any person at a public festival seems to be taken, under our much-abused custom, as sufficient evidence of his readiness to make a speech upon any or every subject. But surely I may be permitted to say that I had not looked for such kind allusions as you have made, nor have I power to make fitting acknowledgments for the generous response which they drew from the company present.

Visiting this beautiful town, and participating in the college festival, for the first time, I can say without reservation that it has been to me a source of hearty gratification.

The institutions of our beloved commonwealth, for which you bid me speak, are not less various than important. She has extended her fostering and generous care to the industrial pursuits of her children, and these labors have been thus crowned with the highest industrial honors. No class of her citizens has escaped her watchful care. For the unfortunate who have been bereft of reason—for those to whom, by the dispensation of Providence, the divine light of reason has been denied—for those who, by whatever chance, have been deprived of support—the commonwealth has, as it were, reëstablished the institution of the family, and has herself discharged every parental duty. No State has more impartially expounded necessary laws, or inforced with greater rigor the recognition of individual and public rights.

But that care which she has given to educational interests has a stronger claim upon our attention on this occasion. We may well cherish a feeling of honorable pride, as we watch the expansion of youthful intellect, entering the primary schools and strengthening with different courses of instruction, until it exhibits to delighted friends that proficiency and matured power which we have witnessed to-day. I am confident, sir, if the people of this commonwealth, for whom I may speak on this occasion, could hear what I have heard, and feel what I have felt to-day, as the young men, who have been under your charge, have received their academic honors, and entered the arena of more vigorous and manly contests, they could never regret the restricted bounty granted to Amherst College, and which

POLITICAL.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson to Senator Douglas—The President's Position.

From the Chicago Times.

LINDENHURST, near Baltimore, July 29, 1858.

MY DEAR JUDGE: No one of your friends has witnessed with more pleasure than I have the general approbation you seem to be receiving at the hands of the Democracy of Illinois.

The impulse, to say this to you, is, under the circumstances, so strong that I hope to be excused for yielding to it. That there should occasionally be differences of opinion amongst men of generally concurring sentiments is not at all to be wondered at. The only wonder there should be is, that these differences are not of more frequent occurrence. To exact universal accordance in all measures of political policy, however contrary they may be to past opinions, sanctioned at the time by general approval, and to ostracise those who differ, and especially on a measure from its very nature of temporary duration and influence, is not only unmixed party tyranny, but the very essence of folly. And yet, this is the character of the hostility which some of the Democratic presses are now so ruthlessly waging against you. Professing to be, to the very heart's core, opposed to Republicanism as understood in these times, and to all its adherents, they are certainly doing, whether knowingly or not, all that they can to elect to the Senate of the United States, from your state, a leader of that party who, judging from his reported speeches, is deeply and incurably dyed in every one of its political and fatal heresies. A leader, whose success on your defeat will be hailed everywhere by his followers as the death-knell of the Democratic Party, and carry well-caused alarm to those who look to the preservation of the peace, true interests and duty of every State of the Union, and be considered the triumph of a deep settled, bitter malignity, or blind unreasoning prejudice to the Southern States. The madness of such a course naturally excites special wonder amongst all the friends of the present Administration, who look only to its true honor and success, uninfluenced by petty motives of personal spite to one who, like yourself, has for so many years, with signal ability and good faith, contributed so much to further the general measures of policy which have of late years established, and with truth, for the party, the title of National.

The excuse, such as it is, (it is the only one,) that you did not agree with the President's *ultimate* policy in the Kansas matter, is too flimsy to deceive an honest observer. That policy, it is to be remembered, was not the one which the President adopted in the beginning. He assumed in his published instructions to Gov. WALKER, as a fact not doubted by him, that the Constitution, which the Territorial Convention would form, would in good faith and in its entirety be submitted to the people. He evidently did not think it possible, (and who did, who was not in the secret?) that such submission would be in a form that would give the people no opportunity to pass judgment upon the Constitution at all, that solely on a collateral matter, having nothing to do with a single clause in the instrument. As a matter of policy, as well as of justice, that this was a grave error, no sane, unbiased mind can I think, be found to question. But this being done, and being legal, the President esteemed it best to submit it approvingly to Congress. But in so doing had he the sanction of all of his best friends or of the best and oldest friends of the party? No one will answer affirmatively who was in Washington at the time, and an attentive observer of all that was then said and done.

That the President acted conscientiously, and as he believed for the best, I have no doubt; but very many of his truest and fastest friends entertained a different opinion. These thought that the proper course was to submit the matter to Congress, without executive indorsement or disapprobation, to be disposed of as that body might deem the best. I confess that this was my opinion. But when he had decided otherwise, final and pretty general acquiescence in the measure was given from a desire to have a matter so fruitful of mischievous uneasiness in the country settled, and from a conviction that in the way proposed it could be settled. And, I see no present reason for doubting the accuracy of this belief. But are those who continue to think otherwise to be on that account vilified and denied communication with the party? Is that to be the result of an honest perseverance in an original opinion, concurred in, perhaps, at the time, by a majority of the party? Are its deadliest foes—foes to nearly all of its past and probable future policy—to be brought into power through the instrumentality of a warfare carried on from the mere indulgence of the ill-will and personal hatred which the pursuit of honest convictions may have engendered? Under such suicidal blindness what party can long survive? Is inability to agree in every measure proposed, which ultimately receives the approval of a majority, conclusive evidence of want of proper party fealty? If so, how can so many now be favored members of the Democratic party who at the first did not sanction the policy of repealing the Missouri Slavery restriction? These are, *I know*, to be found South as well as North, and amongst these doubtless can be ranged the President himself. Who believes, had he at that period been in the legislative councils of the nation, that he would have given that measure his support? I certainly no more believe it than that had I been there, Southern man as I am, not blindly I hope, but strongly and affectionately, with equal attachment to the other States, it would have received my support. But yet, is the President, because of such difference with his party, less to be esteemed an honest and faithful and honored member of it?

I cannot, therefore, but marvel at, as much as I lament, the bitterness and madness of the opposition to you of former political associates. I trust, however, sincerely trust, that their unreasonable enmity will be of no avail, and that a triumph will follow your prudent, bold, manly and patriotic canvass—a triumph so vital to the continuing success of the party, and as involved in it the continuing peace and prosperity of the country.

With great regard, your friend and ob't serv't,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Chicago.

The Missouri Election Frauds.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21.

Since the hour the returns of the late election were published the conviction has dwelt in the public mind that the success of the national Democrats was accomplished by foul and fraudulent means. Even on the day of election it was known to those who witnessed the proceedings at the upper ward polls, that multiple voting, backed by perjury was prevalent; but it was only when the returns were compared with the returns of previous but recent elections, that the extent of the iniquities was understood.

It was natural that public opinion inflamed by indignation should demand inquiry, and equally so that the defeated candidates should insist upon it. The great body of our citizens felt that a blow had been struck at the vital principle of the republican form of government—that the basis of representative institutions had been assailed—that citizenship had been overwhelmed by perjured hirelings and imported mobs. The defeated candidates felt that they were defrauded of their rights, and Mr. CANTELLO, who ran for Sheriff, determined to appeal to the law for ousting the surreptitious incumbent. Honesty courts inquiry, but rascality shuns it. The National Democrats knew that if light were let in on their occult transactions, a revelation would be witnessed which would cover them with a deeper infamy and insure their expulsion from office. Accordingly, on an application being made to Mr THORNBURGH, Clerk of the County Court, for copies of the ballots, the court itself was solicited to interdict Mr. THORNBURGH from complying with the application. This they had the shameless effrontery to do in opposition to the law, in opposition to public sentiment, and in the full knowledge of the magnitude and multiplicity of the frauds. Judges LEEMAN and HACKNEY, (the latter of whom had just been elected, and who must be cognizant of the means by which the election was carried,) concurred in the interdict on the Clerk, while Judge WIBER dissented.

A brief recapitulation of the facts disclosed by a comparison of the election returns, will show what strong grounds CANTELLO has for contesting the claims of CERRE.

The total vote cast for members of Congress in the Augusta election in 1856, in the ten wards of the city was 17,878. The canvass of that year was perhaps the most arduous and excited that Missouri has ever witnessed. BENTON was in the field, making his last and greatest effort for the overthrow of his nullification enemies. The legislature to be elected was to have the privilege of choosing two Senators. It was the eve of a Presidential election, which was to decide which of three candidates and which of three parties was to have control of the nation; and we need not remark, that it is in the State elections immediately preceding Presidential elections, that parties strain their energies to their utmost capacity. These causes combined brought out the maximum vote in the city and State. That vote in the ten Wards of the city for members of Congress was 11,878. The vote of the same Wards at the last election, was 16,831; showing an increase in two years of 4,953, which is nearly 42 per cent. If one to ten be assumed as the ratio between voters and the entire population, then there has been an increase of 50,000 souls within the city limits during the two past years. We hold that this is incredible, and, although we have no census to show the present population, the daily observations of our citizens informs them that no such stupendous accession to their numbers has taken place. But when we see how this increase is distributed among the several Wards, we realize how much of exaggeration it is, but are no longer puzzled to account for it. In five Wards of the city, (from the First to the Fourth, inclusive with the Sixth,) the increase has been twenty-one per cent. In the other five the increase is more than double, for it is fifty-four per cent. It is no surprising coincidence that BARRET received the vote which elected him in the Wards which have added fifty-four per cent. to their population in two years. In these Wards, the vote given to BARRET is quadruple what was given to REYNOLDS two years ago. The whole increase of the voting population in these Wards is 3,636, and the increase in the other five Wards is 1,317—little more than one-third, and it is well known that the lower Wards have not lagged in the path of progress. Of this number (3,636) BARRET received 2,794, his entire vote in these localities amounting to 3,671—REYNOLDS' vote, which it includes, having been 877. Who can doubt for a moment that the votes were mainly manufactured?

Wherever there is a large increase, there BARRET has received a large vote—a vote which demonstrates that the increase has been an increase of fraudulent ballots. The railroads brought in their distant hands, the workhouse disgorged its paupers, and the grave itself gave up its dead to constitute that increase; and all this would not have accomplished it if peripatetic gangs of drunken loafers had not made the circuit of all the precincts, giving false names and lifting their right hands to heaven in mockery of God and man. Their crimes are black enough, but how much worse is it when the judicial authorities become accessories after the fact by holding the ægis of their office over them. When the temple of justice itself becomes the sanctuary and fortress of the lawless and criminal, the foundations of society are indeed threatened.

A comparison of the votes of the several Wards, at the last April and August elections, discloses precisely the same facts which a comparison of the other figures has disclosed. The parallel is good throughout. For four months the increase in the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards has been over forty per cent. For the same term in the other five Wards it has not amounted to fourteen per cent.

Where BARRET was strong there will be found an increase of more than forty per cent. on the voting population of April. Elsewhere the increase is not more than one third of forty per cent. for the same time. The contrast is as glaring as corruption could make it, or figures represent it.

Senator Davis and His Fourth of July Speech.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter, and notice your comments in relation to what I am reported to have said in some remarks addressed to the passengers on board the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, when they were commemorating the anniversary of our national independence. It is not true that I said there, or elsewhere, that the Union never could be dissolved. I have no such happy assurance, and could only derive it from a conviction that fraternity and respect for the Constitution would always be supreme over fanaticism and sectionalism.

There was no report of the speech. No notes were taken. I was called upon to write out my remarks, but declined, and neither my health nor existing circumstances would permit me to make the attempt. A sketch, made from memory by one of the passengers, was published in the Boston *Post*. Any intelligent reader will see that it is quite meagre, and that the division by paragraph is misplaced. The clause, "and this great country will continue united," belongs to what went before, viz: that though we should have domestic quarrels on our hands, the foreign power who should count upon our divisions rendering us unable to resist aggression would be disappointed, as shown in the position of the people in relation to recent outrages in the Gulf of Mexico.

What follows suggests to my mind when I read it a new train of thought, such as was presented in the resolution of the States-rights Democratic Convention of 1851, when we announced separation from the Union as a right to which we would only recur when it became the last resort, and the only remedy for evils which could not be borne.

Politicians who disregard or cannot see the benefits of our Constitutional Union, and who for some minor grievance of their own, or from a fanatical spirit, and arrogant assumption to pluck the mote from their brother's eye, announce their readiness to dissolve the Union, do, in my opinion, trifle with a grave subject, and deserve rebuke from every reflecting citizen of the United States.

More than this, I am sure I could not have said, and such I think is a fair interpretation of the brief sketch given of my remarks, which certainly were not designed to imply a disavowal of the doctrines which I have always entertained touching State-rights and State remedies for intolerable grievances; nor to cast reflection upon the political friends with whom it has ever been my pride to cooperate. Very truly your friend,

Major JAMES ROACH. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Kansas—Letter from Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 14th instant, inviting me to address a mass meeting of citizens of the Ninth Congressional District of New-York, at Tarrytown, on the 2d of September, to concert measures for the reelection of Hon. JOHN B HASKIN to Congress, is before me, and, notwithstanding my arduous labors in my own district, I can scarcely refrain from a promise to accede to your request.

If there is any Northern Democratic Representative in the present Congress deserving the confidence and support of his constituents, Mr. HASKIN is that man. His stern and unwavering resistance to the most dangerous attack yet made upon the principles of free Government—the Executive effort to force a Slavery Constitution, in defiance of law, upon educated freemen; his manly and patriotic appeals in defense of the pledges of his Party, and his untiring devotion to the public interests, should insure his reelection.

Again has the voice of the people of Kansas been heard in denunciation of fraudulent minority Constitutions and Congressional injustice. Neither bribes nor threats have been powerful enough to corrupt or intimidate them. They are still true to themselves and their guarantied rights. Let us hope they will ever remain so.

Kansas, as far as her application for admission into the Union is concerned, is now just where she was two years ago. Shall she be admitted upon fair terms, or must she submit to inequality? By the enactment of the English Bill, the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives, and the President, have declared that her present population (of forty thousand) is sufficient to make a Slave State. Is it not sufficient, then, to constitute her a Free State? If not, what becomes of that equality under the Constitution, of which we have heard so much said by Southern statesmen? To argue, under the circumstances, that Kansas shall remain in her Territorial condition until she shall have a population equal to the ratio of representation, is to keep her out of the Union until she shall number at least one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, and to admit that, in political power, one Free-State man is equal to three Free-State men. To submit to this would be to acknowledge that we are, indeed, but "mud-sills." This must not be done. Kansas must become a sovereign State without a census, or we suffer humiliation.

The battle for the right in Kansas remains to be fought. In such a struggle as is likely to occur, Mr. HASKIN would be invaluable in the House. The voters of your district can only do Mr HASKIN, themselves and the country justice by returning him to the next Congress by an increased majority. Such a result would be a signal and deserved rebuke to Congressional overseers, the demagogues of party, and the slaves of power.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your kindness, and to assure you that I earnestly desire to be present at your meeting, and will be with you, if possible.

Truly yours, JOHN HICKMAN.

Messrs. Wm. Cauldwell, A. B. Tapper, John Bussing, and others, Committee, &c.

Michigan.

The Republican State Convention of Michigan assembled in Detroit last Thursday, and made the following nominations:

Governor	Moses Wisner, of Oakland Co.
Lieut Governor	Edwin B. Fairfield, of Hillsdale.
Sec'y of State	Nelson G. Isabel, of Livingston.
State Treasurer	John McKinney, of Van Buren.
Auditor	Gen. Dan. L. Case, of Ingham.
Com. of L'd Office	Jas. W. Sanborn, of St. Clair.
Attorney Gen'l	Jacob M. Howard, of Wayne.
Sup. of Pub. Inst'n	J. M. Gregory, of Washtenaw.
Mem. B'd of Ed'n	Walter J. Baxter, of Hillsdale.

Resolutions were passed readopting the Philadelphia Platform of 1856, condemning the National Administration and their Representatives in Congress; and, in view of the late annexation of the Old World to the New, declaring that it is the duty of the Federal Government to adopt measures for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

American Artists in Rome.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Among the American artists in Rome, is a good deal of activity—the painters most of them are giving proofs of a diligent Summer—ROTHERMEL is engaged upon his grand picture of King Lear, which has been greatly admired, and is destined for your city. He has recently received a commission to paint four pictures for the Russian Grand Duchess Helena, which shows the European reputation required by Mr. ROTHERMEL. READ has a large number of pictures in his pleasing style. TILDEN has upon his easel many beautiful scenes of Switzerland, and is receiving numbers of orders, a rare thing in these hard times. AKERS is busy upon his statue of the "Lost Pearl Diver"—an account of which I gave in a preceding letter. It is acknowledged as a work of great power and merit, and excites much interest. His "St. Elizabeth" is exceedingly beautiful and much admired—two copies in marble have been ordered.

Miss EMMA STEBBINS, of New-York, who this Winter has entered as a student of sculpture, in the studio of Mr. AKERS, gives promise of great merit. Her talent in drawing has been long acknowledged, and some heads in crayon taken this Winter have won deserved admiration; from her success thus far in her new art, she will give some of the older sculptors cause to look to their laurels.

But the list of American artists residing in Rome is too long for me to venture further upon it in this letter, besides I wrote at length of the studios last Spring. There has seemed as yet but little patronage of art by the strangers here; it is to be hoped, however, that there will be more liberality in this respect shown during the latter part of the season. E.

Obituary.

The Hon. CALVIN WILLEY, formerly United States Senator from Connecticut, died at Stafford, Conn., on the 23d inst., in his 82d year. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 15, 1776, commenced the study of law at Hebron, in 1795 with John Thompson Peters, late a Judge of the Supreme Court, and read law with him until February, 1798, when he was admitted to the bar in Tolland County, and commenced the practice of law the same year. While he lived in Stafford he twice represented that town in the General Assembly, and in 1806 was appointed the first Postmaster at Stafford Springs, which office he held till he removed to Tolland in 1808. Since he has resided in Tolland, he has been eight years Postmaster, and seven years Judge of Probate. In 1824 he was an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and has seven times represented the town of Tolland in the General Assembly of this State, has been two years a member of the Senate of that State, and six years a member of the Senate of the United States, which time expired March, 1836. Since that time he has held no public office, save that of Justice of Peace.

The death of the Countess of Carlisle is announced. She died at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. The Earl of Carlisle and Lady Dover were, with their mother, present at her dissolution. The deceased Countess was eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was born in July, 1783. By her marriage with George, sixth and late Earl of Carlisle, she had issue a numerous family, eleven sons and daughters still living.

The Scotch papers announce the death, by accident, of the Marquis of Queensbury. The Marquis had gone out shooting, on Friday, on his estate in Dumfriesshire. In the afternoon he was found dead, having been shot through the body. The Marquis was only forty years of age. He succeeded his father in 1856. He leaves a large family.

A Belligerent Time in Missouri.

Ex-Attorney-General GARDENHIRE, of Missouri, in a card dated Jefferson City, Aug. 3, called Gov. STEWART hard names—in fact, he said the Governor was "a willful, deliberate, corrupt liar and scoundrel"—whereupon the following correspondence passed:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Aug 4 1858.

GENERAL GARDENHIRE—*Dear Sir*: My attention has been called to a card which was in circulation in the hands of a few persons Monday last, over your signature, and also to the publication of the same in the *Daily Missouri Democrat*, of the 3d inst., containing language derogatory to my character as a gentleman and an honorable man since the perusal of the same. I have been informed that, though the card was written and signed by you under the excitement that grew out of the proceedings of Saturday night, it was not your desire to have it published, but that it was put into circulation against your express order, as an article which, upon reflection, you did not think proper to publish. You will confer a favor upon me by informing me at your earliest convenience, whether you authorized said publication. Very respectfully, &c., R. M. STEWART.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 4, 1858

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the card you mention was prepared by me for publication here on the morning of the election, and a copy was sent to St. Louis for publication there. Upon subsequent reflection and consultation with my friends, I determined to suppress it here, and directed it to be done, and, on Monday evening, sent a dispatch to St. Louis, directing its suppression there, which, I presume, did not reach its destination. Such are the facts in regard to the publication of the card, and I think its appearance in the *Democrat* entitles you to them. JAS. B. GARDENHIRE.

Gov. R. M. STEWART.

Murders.

AN AGED MAN MURDERING HIS SON.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following:

We have to record another deed of blood, the circumstances of which, even in the incomplete manner we have learned them, are of a nature to appal the thinking portion of our people. Some weeks ago, a mill at St. Mary's, on the river between this place and Cairo, was destroyed by fire. The mill was the property of WM. SCHAFF, Jr., or of him and his father conjointly. The son desired to have repairs made upon the building, or that it should be rebuilt as speedily as possible, to which it seems the elder Mr. SCHAFF objected. The son proceeded to St. Louis and procured some men to clear away the ruins, and in due time arrived at the scene of the disaster on the steamer *Rodolph*.

On last Wednesday morning, while young Mr. SCHAFF and the men were busily occupied in the partly-demolished building, the old man procured his gun, which was charged, it is said with twenty-seven buck shot and one slug. Sneaking through the rubbish, he moved hither and thither seeking a favorable opportunity of effecting his hellish purpose, the murder of his own son. As the circumstance was related to us, we think we can hear his demoniacal chuckle of satisfaction as he noiselessly thrust the barrel of his gun in a hole of the engine-room wall, and rested the muzzle upon the fly-wheel. He drew the trigger and the unsuspecting victim fell, having received the whole charge in the left breast. He was killed instantly. The slug passed entirely through his body and lodged in a piece of wood behind.

The affair caused great excitement, and mob law was about to take its course, but the murderer was shielded from violence by the law-abiding citizens until the arrival of the *Philadelphia*, on which steamer he and his wife were conveyed to Ste. Genevieve, where they were lodged in the County prison, there to await further action.

The old man, when charged by some one with the enormity of his crime, said he intended to kill his son long before, and wished it had been three instead of one. His bearing, language, and physiognomy were those of a hardened villain. The murdered man had a wife and two children.

A MURDERER ON HIS WAY TO STATE PRISON.

The Rochester *Union*, of Monday, says: "On Friday night, SULLIVAN, who murdered his partner in Cattaraugus County, was in this city, on his way to Auburn State Prison, in custody of the Sheriff. He was confined in one of the cells at the station, while the Sheriff took lodgings at the Waverley. SULLIVAN would have been hung at Ellicottville on Friday had not the Governor granted a commutation of sentence, by which he goes to Auburn for life. We understand that from the hour of his conviction SULLIVAN has denied his guilt, but has always expressed himself ready to meet his fate. He did not desire to have an extraordinary effort made by his counsel to save him by carrying his case to the higher courts. The effort for commutation was not made at his request, but on the contrary, he said he preferred death to perpetual imprisonment. The commutation was fairly forced upon him. Governor KING was at first decided in his refusal to interfere with the sentence, but when judges, jurors, and almost everybody of note in Cattaraugus County joined in the request, the Governor yielded, and SULLIVAN was taken to Auburn on Saturday to commence hard labor upon a sentence for life.

The De Riviere Case—More Developments.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: "The letter of HENRY MAURY, Esq., of Mobile, published in our paper of yesterday, has brought to mind some of the incidents connected with his duel with DE RIVIERE. Some time during last April, we believe, DE RIVIERE was in Mobile, cutting a rather extensive dash. Endowed with immense brass and a prepossessing address, he had no difficulty in gaining admittance to the aristocratic circles of Mobile. Among other houses whose doors were open to him was that of Madame LE VERT, the distinguished Southern authoress. DE RIVIERE repaid her munificent hospitality by slandering her in a public saloon in Mobile, and Mr MAURY chivalrously and immediately gave him the alternative of a flat retraction or a fight.

DE RIVIERE accepted the latter proposition, and under the impression that he was a gentleman, Mr. MAURY met him. MAURY is what is familiarly termed "a crack shot," and was a good deal surprised to see that a well-directed shot had no impression on DE RIVIERE. MAURY'S second explained this by telling him that "the Zouave" had on armor. The next shot was aimed at DE RIVIERE'S head, and hit that individual somewhere in the vicinity of his nose. He fell, and while down fired at MAURY. Happily, he missed his aim. Of course we couldn't well excuse MAURY for fighting DE RIVIERE, even had that person been a gentleman instead of an itinerant Robert Macaire, but they have their own opinion of this sort of thing down South, and we are disposed to let them enjoy it. Mr. MAURY has been Acting-Mayor of Mobile, and has occupied other important offices, to the satisfaction of the people. He is recognized everywhere as an accomplished, generous and chivalrous gentleman.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVES WITHOUT EATING.—A medical correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, having recently visited Mrs. SIMEON HAYS, "the woman who lives without eating," at Chester, Warren County, New-York, says:

"The clear, discriminating statements of Prof. VAN BUREN, of the medical department of the New-York University, who saw her recently, and of my investigating friend, Dr. HINMAN, of Brooklyn, who saw her to-day, and with whom I intended to go, leave me in little doubt in regard to the case.

It is unquestionably one of hysteria in its most aggravated form. Little food is required in such cases, and this little is unquestionably administered. It appears that two sisters have had somewhat similar attacks of hysteria, which indicates the constitutional tendencies of the family. That implicit credence is not placed in the statement of Mr. HAYS, after all, may be inferred by the fact that within the last few days the citizens have met to appoint a Vigilance Committee to watch and determine conclusively whether food is taken or not. There is not here a want of motive. Although the husband has properly refused to consent to let his wife go to Albany or New-York for exhibition, she has been removed to a sort of exhibition looking building in a village accessible to Caldwell by a plank road. Here Mr. HAYS, the hotel keepers and gate-tenders find their incomes and business increased. Doubtless they feel sensibly that 'it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.'"

Extraordinary Trial in Kentucky.

ESCAPE OF A WHITE WOMAN FROM SLAVERY.

We copy the following interesting case from the Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle* of Thursday afternoon:

One of the most remarkable and intensely interesting cases ever brought before a court of justice, was tried and disposed of in our Circuit Court last week. The plaintiff, ANN GODDARD, was a handsome young white woman about twenty-one years of age, perfectly white, with long, luxuriant and straight hair, graceful and easy in manners, and having all the appearance of an accomplished and well-raised lady. Her features bore the highest marks of European perfection, and there was not the slightest indication of African blood in her veins.

She brought suit here for freedom, alleging that she had been forcibly arrested by the officers and lodged in the negro jail of the late JAMES MCMILLAN, under the claim of the defendant, MARY GODDARD, that she was a slave, 'when in truth she was a free white woman.'

The suit was brought nearly two years ago by the Hon. R. H. STANTON and prosecuted by him, with the assistance of the Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH and Judge J. D. TAYLOR, and defended by the Hon. H. TAYLOR and T. C. CAMPBELL, Esq. When the jury was sworn the only testimony relied on by the plaintiff was the exhibition of her own person for their inspection, her counsel claiming that her appearance was *prima facie* evidence of her freedom, and the presumption thus being raised, of course the burden of proof rested upon the defendant to prove her a slave. An attempt was then made by the defendant to prove her the daughter of a mulatto named MATILDA by whom the plaintiff had been reared from infancy; but in this they did not succeed, as no witness was introduced who was present at the birth of the child.

The case was ably argued on both sides, and much feeling was manifested in the community on behalf of the plaintiff. When the Jury brought in their verdict to the effect that she was a "Free white woman," the Judge was compelled to address the audience upon the impropriety of any demonstrations of applause in a Court of Justice, in order to keep down a universal impulse to show the satisfaction given by the result.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson R. boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n boats.
Flour, bbls	12,698	1,164	821
Flour, sacks	—	—	1,071
Wheat, bbls	—	395	—
Wheat, sacks	—	—	3,155
Corn, bushels	18,924	—	13,492
Corn, sacks	—	—	2,118
Rye, bushels	5,585	—	—
Oats, bushels	—	—	8,900
Provisions, pkgs	31	66	—
Whisky, bbls	300	183	—

ASHES—Are quiet, at old prices; $6 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 165 bags Rio at 10¢@10½c.; and 30 bags St Domingo, at 9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. We quote *Java*, at 14¾c.@16c.; Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@13c.; Laguayra, at 11¾c.@11¾c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.@9¾c., all four months' credit; and St. Domingo, at 9¾c.@9½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good, at full prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of nearly 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & Tex
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed, and prices steadily favors buyers. Sales 8,250 bbls. Yesterday's sales comprised 6,300 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 15
Rejected Extra State	4 30	@ 4 70
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	4 70	@ 4 80
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 65	@ 4 85
Fancy Ohio	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 8 50

Canadian is heavy and languid, though not plenty; sales 580 bbls., in lots, at from $5 30@$6 from low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in less request and is less firm; sales 1,750 bbls., at $4 80@$5 30 for rejected brands, $5 35@$5 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 80@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 20@$4 30 ₱ bbl.

GLASS—Sales by auction, to-day 6,000 boxes assorted American Window Glass at from $1 05@$1 60.

GRAIN—Wheat is in rather limited demand at prices which are not satisfactory to sellers. Hence, business is restricted. The light supply also tends to check transactions. Sales 28,700 bushels, including fair to good White Canada at $1 27@$1 30; fair White Western, in store, at $1 25; fair Red Western (Winter) at $1 18; fair Milwaukee Club at about $1 05, fair Chicago Spring at $1, and good new white Southern at $1 56@$1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and sound lots are held with more firmness; sales 43,000 bushels at 72½c.@75c. for unsound mixed Western; 77c.@85½c. for interior to good sound do., 82c. for mixed Southern, 86c.@90c. for White do., and 96c. for yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy; 3,000 bushels heated were obtained at 74c. The nominal range for sound is from 76c @78c. ₱ bushel. A lot was reported sold at 77c ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are less active and are rather less buoyant; 10,000 bushels Western were purchased at 54c. ₱ bushel. Western, 52c.@54c.; State, 51c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 32c @40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,250 bales at 45c @50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales 3,000 prime Buenos Ayres at 27½c, and 4,000 Orinoco at 24½c.@25c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Holders continue to ask 8c.@12c. for last year's crop, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₱ lb., but the demand is restricted. A few bales of new Hops from the shores of the Connecticut have been received. They are offered at 15c ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet, yet steady. The total exports of Railroad Iron from Great Britain to the United States for the seven months of this year, compared with those during a like period in 1856 and 1857, were as follows:

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Total tons	81,005	105,513	5,533

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c., Porto Rico, 37c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c., Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales to-day: 50 bbls New-Orleans at 50c.; 10 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 31c., and 71 bbls. do. do. at 31c ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue in fair demand, we have heard of sales of 900 bbls. handsome Crude Whale at 53c., and 600 bbls., Crude Sperm at $1 20 ₱ gallon. Linseed is in request at 71c.@73c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds present no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty actively inquired for at former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $17 20@$17 25 for Mess, $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess; $16 25 for prime Mess; $16 for seller Mess, and $11 85@$14 90 for ordinary, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats in fair demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c., and clear do. do. at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¾c.@11¾c. Lard is in demand at full rates. 400 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; sales 530 bbls in lots, at $13 75@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $19@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3c.@8c. for common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of only small lots, within a range of from $3@$3 75, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels Trapani part, if not all, at about 19c. ₱ bush.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, at steady prices; sales have been made of 630 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., and 200 bbls. do. at 8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales; 15,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls., at 24¾c.; 800 bbls. at 25c; and 100 bbls. "Harkness" at 25¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue depressed. For Liverpool the engagements included 5,600 bushels Wheat, ₱ steamer *City of Washington*, (to sail on Saturday,) on private terms; 750 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; and 20 tons heavy goods at 12s. 6d. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. A vessel for a voyage to Porto Rico and back, was chartered on terms not made public.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending August 21.

From the Chicago Commercial Express.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD AND CANAL.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls	7,399	248,839	137,501
Wheat, bush	208,874	6,023,866	2,534,632
Corn, bush	643,305	5,231,628	6,056,677
Oats, bush	20,906	1,619,786	607,142
Rye, bush	879	—	—
Barley, bush	470	—	—

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last year
Flour, bbls	3,977	145,677	75,598
Wheat, bush	94,707	5,615,959	2,084,031
Corn, bush	534,139	4,540,660	5,544,633
Oats, bush	—	1,244,645	163,189
Barley, bush	—	74,306	—

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.	1858. Quantity.	1858. Value.
Flour, bbls	137,561	$786,155	248,839	$841,374
Wheat, bush	2,534,632	2,779,654	6,023,866	2,820,709
Corn, bush	6,056,677	3,992,167	5,231,628	2,658,979
Oats, bush	607,142	312,165	1,619,786	481,029

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

	Aug. 22, 1857.	Aug. 21, 1858.
Flour, bbls	250	2,328
Wheat, Spring, bushels	47,736	346,707
Wheat, Red Winter, bushels	15,616	129,318
Wheat, White Winter, bushels	4,000	19,811
Corn, bushels	131,965	2[illegible],443
Oats, bushels	5,835	267,379
Rye, bushels	—	1,040
Barley, bushels	—	6,461

Contracts for Hogs.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Aug. 25.

In June, and indeed as early as May, there was quite a prevalent anxiety to enter into contracts for fat hogs at $5, and more buyers than sellers at these rates; in July this anxiety increased on the part of buyers, and the price went up to $5 50, and now we understand contracts are being made in Indiana and Kentucky, at $4@$4 25 gross, which is equal to $5 75@$6 net, delivered here. There is a very general opinion prevailing among country dealers, owing to the backward state of the corn crop, that prices will rule higher the coming season, though our packers think if prices open as high as last year, the result will be even more disastrous.

The Corn Crop.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Aug. 25.

During the nine weeks ending the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Miss Jane Coombs—LOVE CHASE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PAS DE BOUQUET—LA MANOLA—THE WILLOW COPSE.

BOWERY THEATRE—NICK WHIFFLES—RED GNOME—ATLANTIC CABLE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM—FAIR AND FOUL—LEOLIA—YANKEE DUELIST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—DODWORTH'S BAND—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS, &C.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool.Aug. 28
The *Saxonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg.....Sept. 1
The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Sept. 1

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The British mails by the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A M.

☞ The mails for the European continent by the steamer *Saxonia*, for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post Office to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at last some practical results of the Atlantic Cable. The first news dispatch reached us yesterday. But for the primitive habits of the Nova Scotian telegraphers, who retire to bed at 9 o'clock, we should have been able to present the telegram to the readers of the TIMES yesterday morning, so that the period of communication would have been brought within barely four hours. Arrangements, however, are in the course of adjustment by which the land lines will be kept working all night, thus obviating needless delay. The dispatch received communicates the gratifying intelligence that the French and English Commissioners on the Pei-ho have succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Imperial Commissioners, conceding all the demands of the two Western powers, and indemnifying them for the expenses of the war. This event has been brought about so speedily, that it is difficult to say whether surprise or satisfaction is more largely excited by it. FROM India we have intelligence of the continued success of the British arms in India. The report of Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT, the Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph, has appeared in the London papers.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston from Halifax about 10½ o'clock yesterday forenoon, and her mails were forwarded over the New-Haven road at 3 o'clock P. M., and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We give elsewhere details of the important news from India and China.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Southampton on the 11th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her dates had been anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon*. From our files we extract the very interesting letter of the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, detailing the cruise of the *Agamemnon*, with all the chances and changes, fears and fortunes of its great labor.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* is positively announced to leave this port on Wednesday, at which time her repairs will be complete.

Mexican news which we publish this morning, confirms the advices previously received of the success of the Constitutionalists. VIDAURRI, as we learn from Monterey, had left for the Capital with the Second Division of the Army of the North, and Gen. MIRAMON left Guadalajara on the 13th of July, with a force of three thousand men, either to march on San Luis Potosi or to take another road for the City of Mexico. A large force was also concentrating at Tamaulipas, for the capture of Tampico It was proposed to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching on the city.

The Democratic Primary meetings were held in Albany yesterday. Two tickets were run in every Ward, and the Softs were successful in all the Wards excepting the Tenth. Here the Hards were found to be ahead, when a riot took place, and two ballot-boxes were smashed The Inspectors, in consequence, were divided, and certified to the election of both tickets.

A new daily morning paper made its appearance in Albany yesterday, as the central organ of the Gerrit Smith Party.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., had a grand reception at Great Barrington, Mass., yesterday, deputations being present from all the towns in the neighborhood. In the evening the whole town was illuminated. An address of welcome was made by the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, which was replied to by Mr. FIELD, after which an oration was delivered by the Hon. E. O. PERRIN.

Mr. HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey, left Boston for Trinity Bay on Wednesday, in the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, to make preparations for a more accurate determination, by means of the Atlantic Telegraph, of the comparative longitudes of the stations on the opposite shores of the Atlantic.

The subject of yellow fever cases at Staten Island is engrossing considerable attention; the Medical Society of Richmond County, or Board of Health of Stapleton, as it was formerly called, have made a report, in which they specify twenty-two cases and twelve deaths, as having occurred outside of Quarantine limits since the middle of July. The cases were confined to three different localities, one of which, that at New-Brighton, is nearly two miles from Quarantine, near which the majority of cases have occurred. Dr WALSER the assistant Marine Hospital physician reports, on the contrary, that only 12 cases and 4 deaths have occurred in the localities referred to outside of Quarantine. It is stated as a noteworthy fact that more than double the number of yellow fever cases have been imported into this port the present season than were brought in here during the year 1856, when the disease spread extensively along both shores of the Bay, and made its appearance in Brooklyn and New-York. The approach of cool weather will no doubt check any extensive spreads of the disease. The travel to Staten Island, owever, is sensibly diminishing since the stir made on the subject, and families are said to be moving away from New Brighton.

Several vessels which have been afflicted with yellow fever, and have lost more or less of their crews, have recently arrived at the Boston Quarantine anchorage. Thev are in almost every case from ports in the West Indies.

Cotton was in good demand, at full prices, yesterday. The depression in Flour and Wheat continued unabated. Prices favored buyers. Corn was in fair request, and sound lots were held with more firmness. Pork was moderately active and was dearer. Sugars were saleable and steady. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

THE FIRST NEWS DISPATCH OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The most important incident connected with the Atlantic Telegraph, since the publication of the Queen's Message, was the receipt of the telegram yesterday, giving the highly important intelligence of the cessation of the war in China, and other intelligence of interest. The dispatch would have been here in time for our paper yesterday morning had not the telegraph lines in Nova Scotia been closed at 9 o'clock P. M. It is a remarkable circumstance, and a most happy augury, that the first regular dispatch for the newspapers, which was sent across the ocean wires, was the announcement of a treaty of peace being concluded between China and the English and French. It is an inexpressible satisfaction to know that the telegraph is capable of bringing us so near to Europe as it has already done; but there is still a feeling of disappointment, and we do not think it at all an unreasonable one, that the electricians will persist, for no good reason whatever, to deny the public the knowledge of the length of time which is required to transmit a message from Valentia Bay to Cyrus Station. The dispatches from Valentia should be dated at the hour when the operators commence sending them over, and, until this shall be done there will be a feeling of disappointment and impatience, on the part of the public, at being deprived of what they feel they have a right to know.

End of the China War.

The first news-dispatch from Europe by the ocean telegraph has announced the close of the China war. We were certainly not prepared by previous accounts for this important intelligence. According to the last information received from the Pei-ho, we were led to suppose that the Emperor was rather exasperated than subdued by the capture of the Ta-koo forts. It is true that the issue of the present war could not be doubted. It was a question of time as to when the Emperor's eyes should be opened to his own weakness and to the magnitude of the power he so obstinately defied; and it is gratifying to know that he has come to terms in time to spare his capital, and a needless sacrifice of human life.

The telegram briefly states that a treaty of peace has been concluded, by which England and France obtain all their demands, including the establishment of embassies at Pekin and indemnification for the expenses of the war. We presume that there can be no doubt of the correctness of this statement. The instructions to Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were definite and explicit: they were to treat with some accredited representative of the Celestial Majesty and with no other; and they were not to abate one jot of the specific demands which they were commissioned to make on the Chinese Government. The general nature of these demands has been long since made public. It was palpable that the last Convention negotiated with the Chinese did not bring them to a sense of the right of foreign nations to be treated on terms of equality. They called the outside world barbarians and treated them as such. They refused to obey the terms of their treaty and excluded foreigners from Canton. These were the evils which it was proposed to remedy by a new Convention. England and France have demanded, and, as we now learn, have obtained from the Court of Pekin the opening of nine ports to the world, instead of five as heretofore; and, inasmuch as the great difficulty would lie in compelling obedience on the part of the Chinese people to these concessions, it is probable that the new treaty permits the erection of military establishments in the ports now open to trade. France and England have furthermore obtained indemnity for the expenses of the war—an indemnity which will include the losses sustained at Canton during the first bombardment; and the last and most important concession, by which the invading Powers are allowed to be represented at the Court of Pekin, is a convincing proof that it is at least the intention of the Emperor to observe the obligations of the Convention into which he has just entered.

The telegram makes no mention of the action of the American Plenipotentiary in the negotiations that have been brought to a peaceful termination. We have, on former occasions, expressed our regret at a policy which compelled Mr. REED to take a secondary, when he undoubtedly ought to have assumed a leading part in a movement of such vast importance to the commerce of this country. It is all very well to say that Mr. REED's position of quasi-neutrality was an admirable one for negotiating between the belligerent powers But practical men will reason differently. They see, from the experience of the past, that force was the only argument which the Chinese could be made to recognize; and, in adopting that argument, England and France took the only road to success Mr. REED thrust in his negotiations wherever and whenever he had a chance, and he received in return insult, deceitful assurances, and failure. England and France will, of course, gain nothing from the Chinese that we shall not obtain,—the days of exclusive treaties are gone by,—and China will be opened now, not to one or two nations, but to the whole civilized world. Nevertheless, and in spite of the reasoning of economists, it is humiliating to think that, in a matter of such great interest to us as our trade with China, we have allowed others to do the work and reap the honor, while we are content enough to pocket the profits.

Now and Then.

New-York presents a most striking contrast just now compared with the state of affairs in the commercial metropolis last year at this time. The City is now in a state of Summer quietude, with nothing to ruffle the surface of passing events but the popular rejoicings over the splendid success of the Ocean Telegraph. But last year at this time there was nothing to rejoice about; the Ohio Life and Trust Company had just closed its doors, and the distant rumblings of the approaching financial thunder-gust were too distinctly heard not to create alarm and consternation. Everybody stood aghast, uncertain what would happen, but certain that an impending calamity was about to burst upon us. Prudent men began to shorten sail, and even the most audacious and reckless operators hesitated to dash ahead. Fear and apprehension were seen on all sides, and every day there were reports of failures and suspensions. A crisis was at hand, and it came on apace. Each succeeding morning the clouds that hung about us grew blacker and the thunder became louder. The City had been distracted by Mayor WOOD's riots, and the mobs of rowdies, known as "Dead Rabbits." Everywhere was disorder and discontent, and a fearful looking forward to judgments to come. Excepting only a few excited "Bears" in Wall-street, the whole community was in a most dolorous and desponding condition. Coming events followed fast on their warning shadows, and the croakers were in ecstacies of melancholy satisfaction that at last their predictions were about to be fulfilled, and the country was going to be effectually ruined. The ruin that was predicted came, the thunder-gust broke over our heads, and we are now recovering from the effects of the disaster, and doing much better than could have been expected. Nobody now anticipates worse times, but the contrary; money is ruinously abundant for those who have it to lend, and in every department of business there is a hopeful anticipation of better times. Instead of making preparations for curtailment, everybody is expecting to increase their business, and the hotels which were not half filled at this time last year are now overflowing with company. Added to all the other signs and evidences of an increasing prosperity are the rejoicings everywhere made at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, which was then a dismal failure. The only failure we have to chronicle and lament this year is the failure of the peach crop, which is a much more serious matter than many may suppose; but, as there is a most bountiful supply of other fruits, the scarcity of peaches is not seriously felt by City consumers. It is only to the great peach districts, where this crop is one of the chief reliances of the cultivators, that the loss of the peach harvest is regarded as a calamity.

The Havana Consulship.

The Consulate at Havana has been filled by the appointment of Mr. CHARLES J. HELMS, of Kentucky. The selection is fortunate. Mr HELMS has acted very efficiently as Consul at St. Thomas, a point of much importance to our West India trade, winning the respect of the entire shipping interest plying thither. Carrying the same active and intelligent zeal to Havana, a still more important station, he will do good service, in case the Cuban policy of Government assume definite shape during his official term.

To the announcement of Mr. HELMS' promotion is added an ascription of the fact to his personal merits. The public is invited to believe that in this instance political influences have been disregarded, and partisan requirements set aside, in favor of an act eminently tributary to the public service. Mr. BUCHANAN, we are assured, fully appreciates the value of the Havana Consulate, in its bearings upon the future relations of Cuba with this country; and has been unwilling to imperil it in hands of uncertain qualifications. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the ability to yield such a representation full credit. Unhappily, there is too much evidence to the contrary. The appointment of Mr. HELMS is known to be the result of direct personal solicitation on the part of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, whose notions of the proprieties of his office are extremely loose. The appeal was made on private, as well as partisan grounds, and an appeal from such a quarter—from a Vice-President who is busily degrading his honor to the toils of a stump-orator, in order to save the Administration in a local contest—was not to be disregarded. But were this fact wanting, the entire history of the Havana Consulship would raise conclusive presumptions to the same effect. Since the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, a period during which its importance has been of extreme moment, it has been the merest toy of federal patronage. By virtue of some private arrangement, it appears to have been decided that unless Mississippi would furnish a man willing to accept it, the post should remain vacant. Nearly every Mississippian was therefore tried with it. Throughout the Administration of Mr. PIERCE, Gen. DAVIS was understood to have the appointment in his portfolio, and it was actually hawked about from Court-house to Court-house from the Gulf to the Tennessee line, in the hope that some displaced Judge or briefless barrister might be persuaded to accept it. Two or three tried it, but after investigation into the emoluments of the office, and into the risks of the fever, returned to their homes disgusted. In the meanwhile, the duties of the Consulate were performed *ad interim* by a gentleman of consummate fitness; whose administrative talents were of a high order, and whose friendly relations with the successive Captains-General, and intimacy with the Spanish language and character, rendered his services invaluable. Again and again, in return for the elaborate dispatches and extended details of affairs in the island, was the gentleman in question, Col. ROBERTSON, thanked, even publicly, and, in departure from precedent, by Secretary MARCY. Again and again was Government petitioned and urged to forego its partisan bias, and name Col ROBERTSON to the Consulate. He was a Democrat, his qualifications were unequalled, the country demanded the reservation of this one post from the ordinary law of public patronage. The effort was vain. It could not be urged that the appointment would secure any ascertained interest of importance in a future political contest; and it was not made. When Mr BUCHANAN acceded to office, the friends of Col. ROBERSTON, embracing the entire American population of Havana, made a fresh effort to obtain his appointment. He was actually fulfilling the duties of the place, as he had for years before. His advanced years added another motive to this act of wisdom and equity. Yet so eager was the rush for office, and so resolute the determination to quiet all such partisan claims before the demands of the public service were considered, that the venerable acting Consul was again passed by, and his place peddled through the Union, in the hope that some hungry place-seeker would accept it, as satisfaction in full. It would, doubtless, have been snapped up long ago, had not the salary been fixed too low, by the late Consular act, to compensate for the risks and responsibilities.

With these cotemporary facts and memoranda before us, we would be permitted to doubt whether the appointment has actually been made upon public grounds

The Farmers' Club.

There are "practical men" who have had the boldness to call the Farmers' Club a humbug. Certain papers, whereof the representatives at the Club meetings, getting utterly befogged by the discussions, and unable, for lack of information on the topics treated of, to make head or—conclusion of them, perpetually growl that the Club is a humbug and its members fogies. Sundry inland city papers, whose conductors are presumed to be up in agriculture, simply because they are not up in commerce, pronounce it a gathering of theorists, whose dicta are only the result of speculation, and all whose experiments are conducted on the rear ends of City lots.

If this view is the true one, there are a good many hard-working, practical men in our suburbs who are wasting one half-day every fortnight, and who will be astounded to learn their stupidity. At a late meeting of the Club, we carefully noted the familiar faces present by way of discovering who the dupes were. In the Chair was a gentleman who owns and manages a model farm, whereof the reputation has far exceeded the borders of his native State, and whose opinions on points of natural history are authority in the highest quarters. Two men, father and son, were present, whose whole time is occupied in raising flowers for market. Visiting their garden, the other day, we found no one assisting them, they could not afford to hire,—every department of their large business they conducted personally, and they grudged every moment of daylight taken from their labors. But they could not afford to lose the Club discussions, though they never have a word to say, and make no acquaintances there. On the same seat with them were three nurserymen, whose presence, if they were talking men, might be suspected of an advertising intent, but they are seldom heard from, except to put a damper on some theorist's too positive assertion. Another constant attendant says that all he is after is to discover whether he and his father before him were fools for always keeping six of the fattest acres of their farm in pasture. Another comes down bi-monthly from his farm to "keep from growing worldly," and only once a year ventilates his specialty, on which, however, the most envious admit that he stands unapproached. We seldom miss the man who takes the premium for the best pears raised within twenty miles of the City, and every process by which he attains success he publishes before all inquirers. The gentleman who has stocked his fresh-water ponds with salt-water fish, and kept fresh-river fish in sea-water ponds, whose mute tenantry come at the tinkling of a bell, who has bred millions of the scaly tribe successfully, and whose experiments and observations are noticed with high compliments by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is punctually present, and the Club always has the first announcement of his researches. There are never absent men from Flatbush and Flatlands and the Jersey vicinity, who sit quietly in the back seats, waiting for a hint how to cheapen manures, how to increase their small fruit crops, or what new market is opening for their wares. The practical men are decidedly in the majority. There are, it is true several active members, whose farming was done in their youth, but who come up out of their city offices to get a smell of the turf, and who want to test their theories, evolved from stealthy experiments in laboratories and deduced from the reasoning of chemists and physiologists, by the experience of men who are anxious to give them a trial. We feel that we are getting extravagant, but it is our conviction, nevertheless, based upon a pretty large acquaintance with our institutes, academies and scientific societies, that there is not in the City (and if not here, where?) a more practical congregation of men than the Farmers' Club. Intelligent farmers from all parts of the State appreciate the Club and pay it a visit on their arrival here. They are odd fellows who gather at it,—always carrying empty pill-boxes in their pockets to save the seeds of specially choice fruit in, and begging slips at the markets of such fresh plants as are heavy with particularly early or luscious edibles. And to their odd insanities, and to the fact that they ride hobbies, we are indebted for some of our finest seedlings, and the promise that the children shall eat abundantly of such desserts as the mouths of the fathers never watered over.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—It is with sincere pleasure we make room in another column for satisfactory information as to the condition of our venerable Washington cotemporary. The statement of a correspondent of this paper, we are happy to learn, is not correct. The *Intelligencer* is not in embarrassed circumstances, is not declining in pay and patronage, has not been chaffered for by a political clique. When we add that $100,000 have not been refused for it, the category of negatives may be regarded as complete.

In this flattering revelation of the private affairs of the Washington journal we are not to discover any evidence of the prosperity of Washington journalism. As we have already remarked, the character and conduct of the *Intelligencer* segregate it from the multitudinous succession of prints which have appeared and vanished at the capital. Its reputation and influence have become traditions; and yet traditions which preserve vitality and hold out the hope of continued existence. In its position above the level of party, and entirely removed from its conflicts, lies its main element of longevity, a position which it is not likely any rival will successfully contest.

USE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.—We understand that Mr. HILGARD, an Assistant in the United States Coast Survey, left here on Tuesday last for Trinity Bay, to ascertain when the Telegraph Cable may be used for the purpose of determining longitude. Mr. HILGARD will remain long enough at Cyrus Station to satisfy himself as to the capabilities of the cable for transmitting signals as rapidly as will be required for his observations. There seems to be some doubt as to the possibility of obtaining results at all practicable for scientific purposes, until the apparatus now in use is more perfected, as the transmission, at present, appears to be too slow. Until the ticking of a clock can be marked, nothing can be done in this way.

We must, however, accord to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor BACHE, all due credit for taking the initiative step towards testing the benefit to accrue to science from the recent successful laying of the telegraphic cable; and we trust that, by his representations, an additional incentive will be given to the perfection of a work so well begun.

IMPROVING THE CITY HALL.—Among the proposed changes in the venerable building, we shall probably have less occasion to regret what change "takes away, than what it leaves behind." If it leave that monstrous *chevaux-de-frise* of stove-pipes over the eyes; if it leave those ventilators on the roofs, which, however useful, bear no trifling similarity to a collection of kitchen utensils belonging to that interesting family whose linen is weekly displayed among the verdure of the Park; if it leave those once many-colored and now dingy curtains, disfiguring the windows, the task of improvement will be extremely incomplete. In framing the specifications, will it not be well to obviate these blemishes? Architectural ingenuity can easily contrive a screen or disguise for the smoke-pipes and ventilators; and, with the help of a carpenter and a painter, inside blind-shutters, of an appropriate color, may be supplied to the windows. Will the Committee give the subject attention?

THE CABLE CUT.—Yesterday afternoon, while the *Niagara* was overflowing with visitors, and the room in the stern which is still partially occupied with the cable was particularly crowded, and while a marine was pacing over the top of the mass to keep the visitors from intruding on the coil, a fellow deliberately sat down beside the coal, and by the aid of his jack knife succeeded in nearly separating from the coil about ten feet; he had cut through one place, and only needed to separate a few wires more to have accomplished his purpose. The most remarkable part of the story remains be told: Although he was seen by several persons, so crowded was the room, and so intense immediately became the excitement, that the thief who had the honor of cutting the cable when in coil on board the *Niagara* escaped.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MARETZEK is pushing the preparations for his new Opera campaign with all of his accustomed energy. The season will open at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, with Senora PEPITA GASSIER as the *prima donna*, and the *début* of this lady will be closely followed by that of a new tenor, Signor LUIGI STEFFANI, who is under engagement here on his way to Havana. And by way of extra attraction, the manager announces his intention to produce sundry operas which are really fresh; an agreeable announcement, for the New-York opera-going public begin instinctively to hum the airs made familiar by long usage, the moment that one of the old operas is announced. It will be a delicious sensation to find a novelty that is not on all the barrel-organs,—always provided that the novelty promised comes fairly up to the mark of the antiques that everybody knows. The sale of tickets will begin to-morrow.

Senora PEPITA GASSIER, who now first visits this country, is a Spanish lady, the daughter of PEDRO CUBAS, one of the most celebrated comedians of the Spanish stage. The lady, in her early years, evinced a strong passion for a theatrical career, but subsequently determined to devote herself to the lyric drama. After two years of study in Italy, she made her first appearance in opera, at Palermo, at the age of fifteen. Her second season was at Milan, where she made her *début* in *Linda*; singing subsequently in the "Barbiere," at La Scala, for thirty-six consecutive nights. The following year she appeared at Genoa, where the composer CAGNONI wrote for her his "Amori è Trappole." In the next season. "I Tutti Amanti" was written for her by CORTESI, and as a rondo was wanted to complete the Opera, LUIGI VENZANO composed the celebrated waltz, the lady's execution of which has gained her great celebrity throughout Europe. After singing in Venice and in the principal cities of Spain, Senora GASSIER went to Paris, where she appeared fourteen times in the "Barbiere;" thence went to London and there achieved a success commensurate with her former reputation. From London she went to Rome and received a flattering ovation. An American audience will first greet her on Monday night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—This pleasant place of amusement has reopened for the season under favorable auspices. During the Summer its doors have been closed, and the house has been consigned to dust and cobwebs. But with the return of the popular Manager the Theatre resumes its cheerful aspect. Miss KEENE has added to her Company, and presents Mlle. LAMOUREUX, an excellent *danseuse*, among the attractions of the establishment. Besides the careful acting of Miss KEENE, the friends of that very funny gentleman, Mr. JEFFERSON, will find an attractive performance. Miss SARA STEVENS is also under engagement. To night the "Willow Copse" will be performed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The benefit of Miss JANE COOMBS is announced this evening at this theatre. The play is KNOWLES' "Love Chase," a standard comedy, presented with an excellent cast. Miss COOMBS sustains the part of *Constance*. The performances will conclude with the fourth act of the "school for Scandal." This is announced as the last appearance of the benificiary.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This establishment will reopen on Monday, with Mr. JOHN COLLINS in Irish characters.

JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.—The Juvenile Ballet Troupe of Mr. ZAVISTOWSKI has recently fulfilled an engagement at the Howard Athnæum in Boston, and is now on an Eastern tour.

City Items.

THE ASSAULT ON THE STEAM-TUG EMILY.—An "Eye Witness" sends us a long statement intended to correct the report of the brutal fight which took place on board the *Emily* on the evening of the 23d inst., in which WILLIAMS, the captain, bore a prominent part. The only essential facts contained in the statement are that WILLIAMS received but one dollar and twenty-five cents from the purser of the steamer, and that he was not hired by the owners; also, that he received a blow from one of the "rowdies," and afterwards was attacked by several before he made any defence. WILLIAMS stands ready to prove himself a quiet and respectable man.

THE POLICE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.—Senators SPINOLA and WHEELER met in Committee this morning, at their room at Florence's, No. 400 Broadway, and organized the Committee and commenced their labors, by sending for Mr. EMBREE, the Chief Clerk. Some of the movements of the Commission are expected to prove interesting. We understand that the Committee will be in session daily, until their labors are completed.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found yesterday, 26th inst., at Cedar Grove, in a nude state. He had two rings on his fingers; one of them contained the likeness of a lady. He is supposed to be one of the men drowned while bathing at the Narrows on Sunday last. Coroner DEFORREST, at Quarantine Landing, held the inquest. Who will give information?

OCEAN TELEGRAPH BANQUET.—The Cable Telegraph Committee have decided to have the Grand Telegraph Banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, where the Messrs. LELAND are making arrangements for the accommodation of seven or eight hundred persons at the tables.

The obsequies of the late Rev. Mr. MCEVOY, Catholic pastor of Rochester, were celebrated, yesterday morning, with impressive pomp, in St. Mary's (R. C.) Church, corner of Ridge and Grand streets. The deceased was on a visit to this City for the purpose of making arrangements for the completion of a new church which he had nearly finished in Rochester, when he was unexpectedly taken ill, and died, on Tuesday last, at the residence of his brothers, in Grand-street. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated, yesterday morning, by Archdeacon MCCARON, at which some fifty or sixty clergymen of this and other cities assisted. An immense concourse of persons were present. The burial took place in Calvary Cemetery, Williamsburg.

The grand civic banquet, in honor of the successful submersion of the submarine Atlantic Cable, will take place, not in the Metropolitan Hotel, as has been erroneously stated, but in Niblo's Saloon, which is to be elegantly furnished for the occasion, under the direction of the Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan. The saloon is capable of accommodating some 700 persons, and the fête promises to be one of the most brilliant on record.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to take measures for extending some proper act of respect to Capt. HUDSON and the other officers of the *Niagara*, are requested to meet without further notice at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Secretary of the Navy left this City yesterday morning by the early train for Washington

CARELESS BLASTING—TWO MEN INJURED.—About 2½ P. M., Tuesday, as some laborers were engaged on the premises of S. J. POTS, in Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, blasting, they by some chance fired a keg containing about 10 pounds of powder. By the explosion that followed, THOMAS HEAPAR and JOHN FARMAN were severely injured, and PATRICK SHAY slightly. HEANAN and FARMAN were conveyed to the Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—About 1½ P. M., Wednesday, a man named HUGH MCSORLEY, residing at No. 129 Seventh-avenue, a laborer, fell out of the third story window into the yard below, striking in his fall the roof of the back stoop, breaking through it, cutting his hand and face in a horrible manner, and breaking his neck. Officers FLANDREAU and MCCONNELL, who were passing, ran in and assisted in conveying him up stairs.

ALMOST A SUICIDE.—Mary Fallon, a young servant girl, employed at No. 118 Elizabeth-street, swallowed half an ounce of laudanum about 5 o'clock Wednesday. She was taken to the Hospital and placed under medical treatment. What induced the act is not known.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, Wednesday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of JOHN O'BRIEN, whose death was caused by injuries received by falling into the hold of the ship *Adelaide*, lying at Pier No. 15, East River. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

FOUNDLING.—Officer Reutzell, of the Seventeenth Precinct, Wednesday evening found a female infant, about a week old, in the front area of No. 44 Second-avenue. It was sent to the Almshouse.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT TRINITY CHURCH.—A general desire has been expressed that the celebration on the 1st of September of the laying of the Atlantic Cable should be marked by a special service at Trinity Church. In accordance with this wish, the Rector has authorized the undersigned, with the sanction of the Vestry, to make the arrangements for a service to be held on Wednesday, Sept 1, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. FRED'K OGILBY,
Assistant Minister of Trinity Church.

A Slight Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are respectfully requested to state, that it is not true, as alleged in a communication published in the TIMES of to-day, that the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, FERNANDO WOOD and GIDEON J. TUCKER have had a political interview at Binghamton. The three gentlemen named were never all together in the same room, in the course of their lives. Nor has any confidential correspondence ever taken place between them. The name of the writer of this note is inclosed as your authority for this statement.

Joint Committee on Celebrations.

At the meeting, yesterday, of the Joint Committee on the Atlantic Celebration, Brigadier General YATES was introduced, and accepted the position of Grand Marshal for the Day.

A communication was received from Messrs. NEALE & BRO., proposing to furnish a $300 portrait of Mr. FIELD for $250, to be presented to the Corporation and placed in the Governor's Room. Referred to the Committee on Portraits.

The Grand Marshal intimated that he would give notice of the hour of the formation of the procession, and furnish a general programme, which will be published on Tuesday next.

A communication was received from the Longshoremen's Society, offering to turn out forty men on the day of the procession.

A telegram was received from Bishop MULOCK, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in reply to an invitation' regretting his inability to be present at the general celebration. A similar dispatch was received from the Bishop of Newfoundland. Ordered on file.

The Mozart Singing Association applied for permission to join the procession. Referred to the Grand Marshal.

Several manufacturing proprietors and others applied for a place in the procession. They were referred to the Grand Marshal.

A communication was received from Dr. OGILBY, of Trinity Church, stating that that Church would be open for Divine service on the 1st of September, and desiring the Joint Committee to meet and aid in arranging the services of that day, and inviting His Honor the Mayor and Common Council to be present and join in the ceremonies. Referred to the Committee on Programme.

The Secretary was authorized to dispatch a special message to Washington with invitations for the President and members of his Cabinet.

The Sub-Committee on Testimonials reported in favor of amending the original plan so that there would be a gold-box for each of the following gentlemen: CYRUS W. FIELD, WM. E EVERETT, Captain W. L. HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, Captain PERRY, of the *Agamemnon*, and a gold medal to each of the following: Captain DAYMAN, Captain ALDHAM and Mr. WOODHOUSE.

It was ordered that the Secretary advertise invitations to the various trades to join the procession.

At this moment a Reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES entered the room with an Extra of that paper, and communicated to the Committee the information that a telegraph dispatch had just been received from London announcing the fact of PEACE WITH CHINA. The proceedings of the Committee were suspended, and the greatest interest was manifested in the intelligence. The Chairman of the Committee moved "a vote of thanks to the Editors and Proprietors of the TIMES for their promptitude in being the first to signalize this event," which proposition was carried unanimously.

It was decided that no extra invitations to the municipal dinner be allowed to any member of this Committee, or to any member of the Common Council, and that the invited guests should, in every instance, and without exception, be officials of the United States, of the State of New-York, or of the City, and such members of the Press and of telegraphic companies as have already been named.

The Board then adjourned.

Yellow Fever at Staten Island—Twenty-two Cases Reported.

Several well-defined cases of yellow fever outside of the Quarantine limits have occurred at Staten Island since the middle of July. Taking the report of the Medical Society of Richmond County, in connection with the statement of Dr. WATSON, the Assistant Physician of the Marine Hospital, into account, and rejecting the flood of merely controversial letters which have passed from one to the other on the subject, the following appears to be the true state of the facts: Yellow fever-cases have occurred outside of Quarantine at three localities only. 1st. In a block of shanties close by the beach and a short distance below the Quarantine. Second, in the Selira House, directly on the beach, about half a mile below Townsend's Dock; and, thirdly, at New-Brighton, in two dwellings on each side of the Post Office building, also very close to the beach. In the first locality there have been twelve cases and four deaths. The first case was reported on the 17th of July. In the second, two cases and two deaths, the subjects taking ill on the 11th and 13th inst. In the third, three cases and one death; they were taken ill on the 13th and 15th inst. Total, seventeen cases and seven deaths. The source of the disease in the first and second localities is distinctly traceable to the infected shipping within the Quarantine anchorage, but the source of the malady in the third locality is wholly a matter of conjecture. Nearly two miles intervene between each case, and aside from these three points there have occurred no cases of yellow fever on Staten Island this season.

The above is substantially the statement of Dr. WALSER, of the Marine Hospital, who has given his personal attention to each case. The Medical Society's report, however, makes out in all, 22 cases and 12 deaths, Mr. KRAMER, who had been employed in burning infected bedding, sickened about the middle of July, at his residence in Tompkinsville, and died in the hospital. It was stated that KRAMER brought to his wife articles of clothing intended for the flames which she was in the habit of washing on the premises. Mrs. KRAMER was attacked on the 17th of July, of yellow fever, and died at her own residence.

A stevedore's wife named NELL, opposite and near the same house—Mrs. NELL and Mrs. KRAMER were on intimate terms—took the fever and died on the 19th of July. This case was not considered one of yellow fever by the Quarantine authorities. Mr. HALLIDAY, who owned the house occupied by NELL, who also lived near by on the same lot, was seized on the 23d and died on the 27th of July. A boy in the same house took the disease but recovered. Two other cases occurred on the 3d of August, a Mr. YOUNG and daughter, both of whom recovered. A German tailor, living immediately on the water at the end of Minthorne-street, within 100 feet of KRAMER'S house, sickened but recovered. His son was taken ill on the 21st of July, and is still under treatment. Mrs. FINNERTY living in the same block was seized with the fever on the 2d inst., but recovered. On the 18th, Mr. MILES' daughter, living on the same block sickened; on the 20th another daughter, on the 21st Mr. MILES himself, and on the 23d his wife—all now under treatment, and one in a dying condition. Mr. HOLLAND took the fever on the 23d and his death is just reported. On the 8th and 11th of August two cases occurred at Silvia's Point, one and a half miles from the above locality, in a house situated immediately on the water. The victims were Miss CROSS and a servant girl. Miss C. undoubtedly contracted the disease by visiting the shipping on divers and sundry occasions. On the 18th of August Mrs. QUINN, living between Townsend's Dock and the gas works, took sick, she is reported at death's door Her residence was half a mile from the house of Miss CROSS. Two cases occurred at New-Brighton on the 12th inst., in a building situated near the landing. One of these was transferred to the City, at No. 16 Greenwich-street. Her companion at Bridgeport has recovered. Mr. BLOOM took the disease on the 15th inst. He lived at the corner of Jersey-street and Richmond Terrace; he died on the 19th. This case was peculiarly marked. His wife sickened at the same time but has recovered.

The manner in which each person contracted the disease is speculated on by different parties according to their favorite theories. Some were exposed to night air, others inhaled the smoke of the burning materials from the iron scow, while others still bathed along the Quarantine shore.

Collector Schell and the President.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday one of your Washington correspondents announced that the Collector of the Port had received "a *carte blanche* of absolute control over his department." Whatever may be the feelings of those individually disappointed by this announcement, if the information be true, it cannot but be regarded by the mercantile public and by the mass of the Democracy as a just compliment to Mr. SCHELL'S administrative ability. Mr. SCHELL is alone responsible for the management of the internal regulations of the Custom-house; its vast amount of business comes directly under his supervision, and he must know better than anyone else can who are necessary for the successful performance of the responsible duties imposed upon him. Mr SCHELL, since he has been in office, has done much by his conservative policy to restore harmony to the great body of the Democratic voters of the City, although he may have offended some of the leaders; left to rely on his own judgment, as influenced by his devoted attachment to the President, he will manage the Custom-house, *first*, successfully, so far as its business is concerned; and, *secondly*, he will bestow the patronage intrusted to his keeping

The Struggle in the Third District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

"A Cameo Cutter" *cuts* and carves articles in Washington for your paper, which in part are pretty true, but he appears not to be fully posted in relation to matters as they at present stand in the Third Congressional District. Some considerable importance is given to the name of ROBT. C. MCINTIRE, of the Fifth Ward, by "A Cameo Cutter," who says, "this R. C. MCINTIRE, let us say here, is now said to be pursuing a course (in the Fifth Ward) which fills his best friends with alarm. Incensed at some real or fancied *wrong* received from the Custom-House, he has conquered his prejudices against Mr. Surveyor HART and D. E. SICKLES—these two gentlemen having now no more active partisan within that somewhat dangerous District." Now this is entirely *wrong*. Mr. MCINTIRE is opposed to both Mr. HART and Mr. SICKLES, and is a warm advocate of General HIRAM WALBRIDGE for Congress for the Third District; and so far as the Fifth Ward is concerned, Mr. MCINTIRE coöperates with John D. Dixon, Ex-Assemblyman, Wm. Baker, A. Jackson Plumb, J. H. Whitmore, Luther Horton, Councilman McGarren, Francis R. Tillou, the German Club, and other individuals and organizations who are opposed to SICKLES and in favor of either WALBRIDGE or BENJAMIN WOOD. Such is the indubitable *fact*, and "A Cameo Cutter" is undoubtedly misinformed, and has been led astray from this fact by some party who has a motive in so posting him. The almost universal sentiment that prevails in Mr. SICKLES' District among the Democrats who are opposed to this gentleman is, that Mr WALBRIDGE is entitled to the nomination. Mr. WALBRIDGE holds in his possession an *autograph document*, made by Mr. S.'s and Mr. W.'s friends in 1856, in which it is agreed on the part of Mr. SICKLES that he will not be *a candidate* in 1858 against Mr. WALBRIDGE. In due time this strange document will be published, if necessary, together with some remarks which Mr. SICKLES made in the "Mansion House," on the evening that he received the nomination in consideration of this agreement. At a conference between committees appointed from the Peoples' Democratic General Committee and the Regulars' General Committee, it was agreed that a primary election be held to elect Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Syracuse next month, and that the Regulars' have *two* inspectors to the Peoples' Committee, *one* in each odd numerical District, and *vice versa* in relation to the even numerical Districts. It is intended by this arrangement to send WALBRIDGE from the *First District* as a Delegate to the Syracuse Convention, inasmuch as SICKLES intends to go from this District to represent the Tammany Hall clique, or Hart clique, or Fowler clique, or whatever clique it may be called.

We understand that GIDEON J. TUCKER is in the field as Delegate from the Third Assembly District; also A. JACKSON PLUMB, and LUTHER HORTON, and that C. P. SCHERMERHORN (FERNANDO WOOD'S brother-in-law) is in the field as a delegate from the Fourth. All these parties will be supported by their friends, who are identified with the Regulars' and People's organizations. Another candidate, who is rather formidable, "has turned up" in Kelly's Congressional District for Congress, (who may possibly win the *sobriquet* of "Honorable,) in the person of Alderman THOMAS STEVENS, who, *en passant*, I may observe, is Chairman of the People's General Committee; and as he will have the appointing of Inspectors from the People's organization, he has good chances for success. One thing is certain, so far as these "outside" organizations are concerned, (and by saying "outside," we mean those that are opposed to the Tammany Hall organization, or *soi-disant* General Committee that meets within its "glorious and time-honored walls.")—they will *never compromise* with FOWLER, HART & Co unless an unexceptionable programme is offered them, by *which* the *people*, or the "honest Democratic masses," can have a "fair shake," which FOWLER, HART & Co. will never offer, as it would be an anomaly in their tactical manœuverings. Hence, with such divisions in the ranks of the local Democracy of this City, the Republican-American candidates for local offices in this City and county will be elected, which would be a death-blow to the 41,000 Democrats who *didn't* bolt the Mayoralty ticket last Fall, as SICKLES and HART and others *did*. Yours, A SON OF MALTA.

The New Bell Tower.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that the City Hall is to be repaired, and a Bell Tower erected at the foot of the Park. Now is the time to run Beekman-street through. Round off the Park, leaving the Fountain and circular railing as it is, and paving the space with Belgian pavement, affording a place for the termini of up-town stages, hack-stands, &c., &c., &c., &c.

And build a brick basement to the Bell Tower suitable for a sub Police-office or Station, and place over the bell, on the top, a large lamp. Build the Tower at the entrance gate, on the new part of Beekman-street, between Park-place and north-east corner of Park-row—the entrance to the Park through the centre of the basement of the Tower—so as to make the entrance from the sub Police Station into vestibule, going either into the Park or Beekman-street. All the sub-stations should be built on public property, and where they can be found readily.

NEW-YORKER.

Letter from the Son of the Author Trelawny

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—I have observed, on several occasions, letters treating on various subjects and signed by the name "Trelawny," in your journal, and feeling convinced that the name is confined to families related to each other, and believing that no connection of mine is resident in any part of the United States, I should be much gratified if the writer of the letters appearing with the name of "Trelawny," would inform me, as the son of the English author of *Adventures of a Younger Son*, and *Remembrances of Shelley and Byron*, if the name, as he has used it, be a mere *nom de guerre*, adopted at random, or his actual family name. Apologising for this intrusion, I am, Sir,

Obediently yours,
EDGAR TRELAWNY,
Care of Price's Letter Express,
No. 3 Everett House, New-York.

The National Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 26.

While unfeignedly sensible of the friendly expressions employed by an esteemed New-York cotemporary in consigning our journal and ourselves to an early approaching demise, yet—without conceding the propriety of making the private affairs of either the one or the other the subject of public remark and discussion—we beg to say that in assuring him of the groundlessness of his assumptions in regard to the condition of our journal, we feel authorized to express the hope that his apprehensions respecting ourselves are not quite so near realization as his friendship for us has led him to fear. We have the happiness to state, what we are sure will give him pleasure, that the *National Intelligencer* was never, in any previous year of its existence, in a more prosperous condition than now; its circulation never so large, nor the private expressions of approbation, respect and confidence from conservative men of all parties and sections so numerous or emphatic, at any former period of its career, as during the last three or four years. We beg to say further, in reference to a very particular statement of one of those veracious Washington writers of supposititous facts, that the *National Intelligencer* is not for sale; that it has not been offered for sale; nor has anybody proposed to buy it, or made any overtures for its purchase; and that when the time shall, in the course of nature, come for its passing into other hands, care will be taken for its passing into such as will steadfastly uphold the principles which it has ever unswervingly maintained, and with renewed vigor enable the old journal to go on its way rejoicing.

Thus much we have deemed it necessary to say to disabuse our New York cotemporary, and to arrest the dissemination of an unfounded and injurious story respecting our newspaper and its concerns. In performing this unpleasant but necessary task, we have to beg pardon of our readers for troubling them even for a moment with our private affairs, an indecorum of which they will do us the justice to admit we have seldom been guilty.

ACCIDENT IN ULSTER COUNTY—THREE PERSONS INJURED—ONE FATALLY.—A serious stage accident occurred a few days since, near Ulsterville, Ulster County. JOHN HORNBECK, the driver of the stage, in passing a wagon, attempted to put his foot on the brake to check the speed of his team. Missing the brake, and pulling tightly on the reins, he was thrown forward, and precipitated under one of the wheels, which passed over his head, loosing the entire scalp on one side, and fracturing the skull on the other. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to Ulsterville, where he lies in such a dangerous state that his life is despaired of. The team galloped forward without the driver, and an old gentleman named HOVEY, and a boy, who were inside the stage, jumped out, and in so doing were somewhat injured.

AN INCENDIARY CONFESSING HIS GUILT.—While the trial of HIRAM POWERS, for setting fire to the Moravian Church, in Brimfield, Mass, was in progress, at Worcester, last week, the evidence being all in, and counsel for the Government making a very warm speech on the combination of circumstances which established the prisoner's guilt, an Irishman, named HARRINGTON, came into Court, whispered to the Sheriff that he set the church on fire himself, being hired to do it by three of his neighbors, and POWERS was innocent. On this statement POWERS was at once discharged, and HARRINGTON and his neighbors held for trial.

Letter from Mr. Bryant.

DEATH OF HELEN RUTHVEN WATERSTON.

EVESHAM, England, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

I had not thought of writing again to the *Evening Post* before leaving Europe, but I am prompted to it by a letter containing the following sad announcement, which I beg may also be placed among the deaths in your paper:

"At Naples, Sunday, July 25th, departed this life, after an illness of three months, HELEN RUTHVEN WATERSTON, aged 17 years, the beloved and only daughter of ROBERT and ANNA WATERSTON, of Boston, U. S. A."

Some of the pleasantest, as well as some of the saddest recollections of my present visit to Europe, relate to this charming young person and her premature death. I must say a word of her, and of the dangers which, in some cases at least, attend a residence in Naples.

It was at Heidleberg, a little more than a year since, that I met the Rev. R. C. WATERSTON, of Boston, with his wife and their daughter, an only child. I confess that I felt a certain pride in so magnificent a specimen of my countrywomen as this young lady presented—uncommonly beautiful in person, with a dignity of presence and manner much beyond her years, and a sweetness no less remarkable than the dignity. Wherever she went, it was easy to see that she was followed by looks of admiration. A further acquaintance with her showed that her intellectual and moral qualities were equal to her personal graces. Her mind was surprisingly mature for her time of life. She was kind, true, sympathetic, religious, and overflowing with filial affection—the most dutiful as well as most beloved of daughters. After we left Heidleberg, we saw no more of her, until her parents, in April last, after a Winter's residence in Rome, brought her, apparently in full health, to Naples where we then were, and took lodgings at the Vittoria Hotel, in the street of that name, looking out on the beautiful bay.

The streets of Chiatamone, Vittoria and the Chiaja contain the best hotels in Naples, and their situation is highly attractive to the stranger. The public garden called the Villa Reale, extends in front of them, the only promenade for pedestrians in Naples; and a pleasant one it is; the grand peninsula of Posilepo, studded with stately country seats, and overhanging the sea with its tall gray precipices, bounds the sight to the west; to the east you have in view Castellamere and Sorrento with their background of airy mountain summits; in front rises the rocky Isle of Capri, and close at hand the waters of the Mediterranean dash and murmur all day and all night on the shingly beach in front of the houses. The glorious prospect, the broad open streets, full of Neapolitan bustle, and the warm Winter sunshine, allure travelers to fix themselves in this part of Naples in preference to any other. Yet this beautiful quarter has a bad reputation for health among the Neapolitans. A friend of mine, who had resided for some years at Naples, said to me: "I know a lady who has a palace on the Chiatamone, and who declares that as soon as she makes trial of living in it, she suffers with disordered nerves. So she is obliged to let it, and to live a little way back from the shore; a short distance will answer. The same thing happens to many others. They abandon their desirable mansions to those who are willing to live in them." From other quarters I heard, not long after my arrival, that people living in this spot were subject to low nervous fevers. What may be the cause I do not pretend to say. The sewers of the city have their mouths here in the edge of the bay, and under the very windows of the houses there runs one of these foul conduits, with frequent small openings, which send up offensive exhalations. Possibly this is the main occasion of the mischief.

It was in a hotel in this part of Naples that Mr. WATERSTON took rooms for his family. They had scarcely occupied them three days, when Miss WATERSTON was seized with the malady which ended her life. It was attended from the first with great weakness—so great, that before it became clear to her parents that it was desirable to remove her, a removal was impossible. Once or twice the disorder put on a favorable appearance, and they were flattered with the hope of her recovery; but at length it became manifest that it was a disease of the heart, and must prove fatal. Whether she might have escaped the attack in a more healthful atmosphere, will not presume to conjecture, nor whether in a different climate the medical remedies applied would have had a better chance of success; but it is at least highly probable that she would have escaped the deplorable weakness, which almost at once made her removal to a more friendly atmosphere, impossible.

When I mentioned to my banker at Florence that we had left Miss WATERSTON very ill at Naples, he exclaimed with great energy, "Her father must get her away as soon as he can; it is certain death for her to stay; the climate is the most relaxing in the world." But whether a removal would have been beneficial or not, it has long been an impossibility. She grew weaker and weaker, bearing her sufferings with a patience and resignation so sweet and saintlike, that even the physicians, familiar as they were with the experiences of the death-bed, were melted to tears. At length, a little before her end, her mind began to wander, but in such a manner that it seemed as if she was admitted to a glimpse of the brighter world to which she was going, and she passed away in what might almost be taken for a beatific vision—a happy life closed by a happy death—leaving her parents broken-hearted, but for the strong religious trust which supported them.

I heard many persons, while I was in Italy, speak of the unfavorable influences of a residence in Naples on persons subject to nervous complaints, and many instances of it were related to me. Perhaps the cases were confined to this quarter, so much dreaded by the Neapolitans themselves. So convinced was I of the prejudicial effect of its atmosphere in such cases, that I caused the one in our party whose illness—a nervous fever—detained us so long at Naples, to be removed from the street called Vittoria to the Pension d'Europe, away from the shore, on higher ground, and among the gardens; and the removal, I thought, was attended with immediate and manifest advantage. The profound sorrow in which I pen these lines would be without its proper fruit, did I neglect to caution those who are liable to nervous complaints, and who fear to be reduced by them to a state of extreme bodily weakness, against the climate of Naples, and particularly against a residence in that quarter which I have described.

Military Movements in Texas.

The Austin *State Gazette* of the 14th furnishes the annexed intelligence:

We are glad to find that the United States Government has at last yielded to the repeated applications of the Executive, as well as the suggestions of the gallant head of the Department of Texas, and that the latter has already issued orders for an expedition against our frontier Indians. It will be composed of four companies of United States cavalry and fifty infantry, under Brevet Major VAN DORN, Captain of Second Cavalry.

The expedition will be authorized to scour the country beyond Red River without reference to department limits. Some fifteen friendly Indians will be taken as guides. The command will be furnished with three months' supply of provisions. We shall now look for a happy change of things on our growing frontier. The expedition will move from Fort Belknap on the 14th September."

We copy a portion of the order of General TWIGGS, dated at the head-quarters of military department of Texas on the 9th of August, directing the movement above referred to:

"With a view to the better protection of the northern portion of Texas, an expedition to consist of Companies A, F, H, and K, Second Cavalry, with a detail of one officer, three non-commissioned officers, and fifty privates from Companies C and F, First Infantry, the whole to be commanded by Brevet Major EARL VAN DORN, Captain Second Cavalry, will be organized so as to move from Fort Belknap on the 15th proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable to march to Otter Creek, west of the Witchita Mountains, and establish at some suitable point a dépôt of provisions. The infantry will form a guard for the depôt, whilst the cavalry will be divided into scouting parties of such size as Major VAN DORN may deem best for the purpose of thoroughly scouring that portion of the country between Red River and the north fork of the Canadian River lying between the 100 and 104 degrees of longitude. These parties are authorized to follow any Indian trails that may be discovered, without reference to department limits.

With the consent of their agents, 15 friendly Indians, five from the Upper and ten from the Lower Reservation, will be taken as guides for this command."

The *State Gazette* publishes the report of Captain JOHN S. FORD to the Governor of his late expedition against the Indians on the frontier, and remarks:

"Captain FORD is of opinion that the union of the different tribes of Camanches is undoubtedly true, and that they will depredate upon the border settlements this Fall and Winter, yet he does not believe they will make a descent upon the frontier in large bodies. They will probably come down in small bands and steal and murder as heretofore.

The rumor that a force of seven hundred or eight hundred Indians is embodied and ready to move against the whites he conceives to be entirely unfounded."

The San Antonio *Herald* of the 12th says:

"We have seen a letter written to a gentleman of this place from Fort Chadbourne, dated July 20, stating that Col. TITUS, of Nicaraguan notoriety, had passed that place with a company of men on his way to Sonora, for the purpose of revolutionizing that country."

The San Antonio *Texan* of the 12th says:

"Capt. HENRY left our city a few days since for Mexico. He has been invited there by VIDAURRI and GARZA. We learn also that a company of some thirty men from Eastern Texas passed some of the military posts on the frontier, bound for Mexico."

THRILLING SCENE AT ATLANTIC CITY.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* describes a thrilling scene at Atlantic City, a few days since, owing to the perilous position of Miss T——, of Senator SLIDELL'S family, who, with Mr. BONNEVILLE, from New Orleans, got beyond the surf. The accomplished lady said she was sinking, and Mr. B., who could not swim, found himself helpless in his efforts to rescue her. I was a spectator of the scene. The gentleman struggled and sunk, but the young lady appeared to be floating easily, and rapidly went out with the floating tide. When the peril of these bathers was fully appreciated, the shrieks of females and the cries of men added to the general alarm. The case seemed hopeless, for there was no boat, no cord, no stick by which it could be deemed safe, to approach the suffering parties.

Still some bold hearts went to work, and by great effort succeeded in catching Mr. B., who was dragged, apparently lifeless, upon the beach. Even after this was done, the lady still floated onward, but by the energy of Mr. CLAYTON was aroused from a state of syncope and made to seize a plank, by which she was drawn to the beach. Her preservation was miraculous, for, having learned the rules of floating, she threw herself into the proper position before she became insensible, and thus her body kept upon the surface of the water. Had she clung to her companion, both would have been drowned.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson will deliver the annual address before the Middlesex Agricultural Society, at Concord, next month.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Aug. 26. Match $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

D. KEHO, b. g. *Fremont* (to wagon)	1	1	2	1
J. CONWAY, b. g. *Baulch* (in sulky)	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:54¾; 2:54; 2:52; 2:50¾.

Fremont was the favorite in betting, at the rate of $100 to $50 previous to starting, and won a hard-contested race.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.—Match, $300; mile heats; in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Boney Young* received forfeit.				
S. HOAGLAND blk. g. *Blue Poney* paid forfeit.				
PACING ON THE ROAD—Monday, Aug. 33.—Match, $400; mile heats; best 3 in 5; to road wagons.				
MR. HOUSEMAN, b. g. *Staten Island*	1	1	1	
OWNER, bl. g. *Bull in the Woods*	2	2	2	

TROTTING AT NORTH CHELSKA, MASS.—Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.—Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Boney Young*	1	1	1
D. MACE, b. m. *Lady Sherman*	2	2	2
H. SMITH, b. g. *Chicago Jack*	3	3	3
S. EMERSON, g. g. *Meddlesome*			

Time, 2:38; 2:39; 2:39.

TROTTING AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Monday, Aug. 18, '58.—Purse $30; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

W. PEABODY, ch. m. *Jessie*	3	1	1	1
W. LAWRENCE, g. g. *Tecumseh*	1	3	3	3
H. WOODRUFF, bl. m. *Julia Callaghan*	2	2	2	2

Time, 2:49; 2:45; 2:44, 2:44.

SAME DAY.—Purse $75 for all horses, except the winners of the first purse; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

L. S. SAMMIS, br. g. *Steeplepicker*	3	4	1	1	1
K. WISTON, g. g. *Milbund*	1	1	3	2	2
A. WHITSON, b. g. *Frank Pierce*	2	2	2	3	3
S. MOTT, g. m. *Grey Suffolk*					

Time, 2:45; 2:49; 2:48; 2:45; 2:49.

TROTTING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Thursday, July 29, 1858. Purse $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

BUFFALO DAN'S b. m. *Mary Newton* (under saddle)	2	1	1	1
C. BRADBURY, g. m. *Ellen Blair* (in harness)	1	2	2	2
J. D. WALTON, b. g. *Peter Story* (in harness)	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:54; 2:50; 2:50; 2:51.

TROTTING AT BATAVIA, N. Y.—Saturday, July 3 1858. Match $200; mile heats.

MR. BEACH, b. g. *Henry Clay* (to wagon)	1	2	1
C. VANDERBOGART, b. g. *Jonathan Smith* (in harness)	2	1	2

Time, 2:54; 2:56; 2.53.

Same day, second race. Free to all horses; mile heats; in harness.

J. T. FULTON, s. g. *State of Maine*	1	1	
S. HAUSE, ch. g. *Old Tom*	2	2	
MR. ——, b. g. *Ripton*	3	3	

Time, 2:44; 2:40.

Cricket.

The match between the English and Americans, of the Long Island Clubs, was resumed yesterday morning. Five of the wickets on the English side having fallen the previous evening for only forty-one runs, the remaining five wickets were disposed of in the morning for only nine runs more, making a total of fifty; to which was to be added the excess of the English over the Americans' score in their first innings—fifty seven runs—making a total of one hundred and seven runs for the American cricketers to go in against. This large score they failed to rub off, only scoring seventy-one runs.

The following is the score:

ENGLISH SECOND INNINGS.

Names.	How Out.	Runs.
Wrightman	b Holder	7
Eyron	c and b Holder	12
Bennett	b Holder	3
Bainbridge	b Andrews	11
Keeling	b Holder	0
Bedford	c Nelson b Andrews	2
Bray	b Andrews	1
Bailey	b Andrews	0
Labon	c Van Sicken b Andrews	0
Welstead	Not out	0
Miller	l. b. w. b Holder	1
Byes, 11; leg byes, 1; wides, 1		13
Total		50

AMERICAN—SECOND INNINGS.

Names.	How out.	Runs.
Holder	c Bennett b Bray	32
Reid	c Welstead b Bailey	9
Parker	b Bray	3
Curry	b Bailey	4
Nelson	b Bailey	1
Oddie	c Keeling b Miller	2
Van Sicken	b Bray	2
Alexander	b Bray	0
Furman	b Bray	1
G. Holt	b Bailey	0
Pomeroy	Absent	0
E. Bolt	b Bailey	1
Brooks	c and b Bray	0
Andrews	l b w b Bailey	3
T. Russell	Not out	2
Phillips	Run out	0
Bennett	b Bailey	2
Dayton	b Bray	0
Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 4		9
Total		71

Umpires, Mr. CHAS. VINTEN, of St. George's Club; and Mr. FLETCHER, of Brooklyn Club.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steam-frigate *Michigan*, Commander LANMAN, has arrived in port from Erie, and now lies in the Erie Basin. The following is a list of her officers: Commander—JOSEPH LANMAN. Lieutenants—James H. Spotts, DeCrafts, James E. Jonett, James W. Shirk. Purser—James Huntmough. Surgeon—Maxwell Wood. Engineers—G. S. Rutherford, M. P. Jordan, Thomas Cronin, F. T. Lovering, Geo. I. Barry. Carpenter—James McDonnell. Captain's Clerk—Fred. Ball. Purser's Clerk—Jno. Odell. Pilots—Wm. Hinton, Alexander H. Barnard.—*Buffalo Express.*

The U. S. brig *Dolphin* was at Cardenas July 27, to sail for Sagua in a few hours.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander E. FARRAND, from Pernambuco, bound to Rio Janeiro, was spoken on the 9th of July, in lat. 14° 20' south, lon. 36° 23' west; all hands well.

The steamer *Water Witch*, which is to be a member of the fleet to be sent out to Paraguay, and has been undergoing repairs at the Washington Navy-yard, is approaching completion, and will probably be taken off the ways during the present week.

☞ **Window Shade Manufacturers** and IMPORTERS of CURTAIN GOODS, KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 51 Reade st., Have an Unrivaled stock of WINDOW SHADES Of their own manufacture, Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and French damasks, satin delaines, cornices, &c., at low prices. No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s** IMPROVED LIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES. For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Sterling Silver,** Tea Sets, Casters, Pitchers, Trays, &c., and a great variety of articles suitable for presentations. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner of Broadway and Broome st.

☞ **"Gentlemen's Hats."** GENIN will introduce his Fall and Winter styles this day, Friday, the 27th. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ **Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, or any other** fruit may be preserved in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, in a perfectly fresh state. These Cans have been in use for the past four years, and are warranted to be the most reliable Self-sealing Cans in the market. All orders by post or otherwise promptly forwarded and delivered to any part of the City, free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Propriety, No. 215 Front-st.

☞ **Gentlemen from the Interior Staying at** our hotels are invited to the Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., where they can select from an unrivaled stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at prices much lower than those of any other establishment in or out of New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-street., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Atlantic Cable Charms—** Made from the Atlantic Cable, mounted in gold, to hang from watch chains for sale at retail by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell,** Jeweler, No. 395 Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cable, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by mail, on receipt of funds.

☞ **Gentlemen's Hats.—Fall Fashion for 1858.**—The new style for the ensuing season will be ready for exhibition and delivery on Friday, Aug. 27. WM. BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1818. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Ladies' Splendid Gaiters**—With and without heels, from 12s. to 20s.; charming slippers, 6s to 10s. per pair; lovely boots and shoes for children, all styles and prices. Ladies, remember J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye only Four Shillings a Box,** Black or Brown No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York, and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Ointment for the Hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

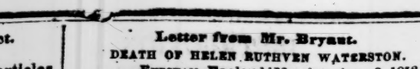
☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Gauges.**—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c. F. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.** Are now receiving Per ships *Alfred Storer*, *Seaman's Pride*, &c., About 500 packages of ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, PLATED WARE; Also ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe, *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices.* E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome st.

☞ **A. Bartholf's New Family** SEWING MACHINES. "They are exceedingly desirable for family use, making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.* "Acknowledged to be the best."—*Ibid.* "None can compete with these."—*New-York Leader.* "The best make and most durable."—*Ibid.* "These machines make excellent work."—*N. Y. Sun.* Principal Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome st. Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,841 Post-Office, New-York.

MARRIED.

SINGER—CLARKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at Calvary Rectory, by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks ISAAC A. SINGER to SARAH J. CLARKE, daughter of C. W. Clarke, Esq.

MAGEE—LEECH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. A. W. Seely, the Rev. GEORGE A. MAGEE to JANE A., eldest daughter of Samuel Leech, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

BAINBRIDGE—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 21, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., by the Rev. J. W. Diller, ROBT. BAINBRIDGE to MARTHA, fourth daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Clapham, London.

DIED.

SCRANTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM EDWIN, son of William B. and Caroline A. Scranton, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 84 West 22d-st.

NOYES.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 25, SUSAN, wife of Henry Nodyne, and daughter of William Zetts, (deceased,) aged 57 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 236 West 17th st., this day, Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25, SUSAN W. THOMPSON, beloved wife of John Thompson, and daughter of Milton C. Huff, Esq., of Herkimer Co., N. Y., aged 35 years.

The remains will be taken to Frankfort, Herkimer Co., for interment.

She's gone; her Father took her home,
To dwell with seraphs near his throne.

SHERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 26, MARY, widow of the late Capt. David Sherry, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 West 26th st., to morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 26, suddenly, G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary of the Indemnity Insurance Company, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, the friends of his father, Capt. Geo. Howell, and his father in law, Geo. W. Lee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 Livingston-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FLECHELLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, ZULMA EDMIE, daughter of the late Alphonse P. M. de la Flechelle in the 18th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Brunel, No. 394 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BURDGE.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, SARAH ELEANOR BURDGE, daughter of Sidney A. and EMMA H. Burdge, aged 11 months.

BATHGATE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 26, ELIZABETH, wife of James E. Bathgate.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, on Sabbath afternoon, at one o'clock, Orange-st., (Roseville,) Newark.

EDWARDS.—Drowned, at New-Hackensack, Dutchess Co., on Monday, Aug. 23, GEORGE FREDERICK, youngest son of John B. and Hannah Edwards, of this City, aged 9 years.

His remains were taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

WHITLOCK.—At The Hommock, Westchester Co., on Thursday morning, Aug. 26 at 5½ o'clock, MARIA LOUISA, infant daughter of Benjamin M. and Amelia M. Whitlock.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, The Hommock Westchester Co. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mott-haven station of the Harlem train which leaves 26th st. at 4 o'clock.

BURLOCK.—At Little Neck, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, HARRIET L. FELLOWS, daughter of the late Samuel D. Burlock, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand, Little Neck.

REYNOLDS.—At St. Catharine's Springs, on Wednesday, Aug. 25 at 12 M., J. N. REYNOLDS.

His remains will be brought to this City for interment.

WAITE.—At Brattleboro', Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, LENA PARKER, only child of Albert S. and Mary H. Waite, aged 2 years and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 145 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DE BEVOISE.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, of consumption, ADRIANNA, twin daughter of Charles I. and Jane L. De Bevoise, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation from the residence of her parents, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

MCCLELLAND.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 25 after a brief but severe illness, borne by her with Christian fortitude and resignation, ADALINE EVERTSON, daughter of the Rev. Alexander McClelland, in the 19th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church of that city, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1853.

Messrs. TIFFANY & CO.—*Gentlemen:* At your request, and in justice to you I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam-frig

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING OF BURTON'S NEW THEATRE FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1858,
Under the management of W. E. Burton.....Proprietor
J Moore.....Stage Manager

This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the United States, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch has been constructed, which gives additional height to the stage front.

The Company comprises the principal favorites of last season, with some additions. The best dramatic talent will appear in succession, commencing with

MR JOHN COLLINS,

the popular representative of Irish characters, and the first Irish vocalist of the age.

This gentleman will make his first appearance in New-York for four years on Monday next.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, the eminent tragedian, will shortly appear.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Mr. Burton has much pleasure in stating that he has engaged the whole of the principal members—SEVEN in number—of the celebrated English Opera Troupe, whose career in Europe has been ended with the most triumphant success, exciting the highest enthusiasm by their brilliant and artistic representations of all the best operas of the day.

LUCY ESCOTT, Prima Donna at Naples and Florence, and Drury Lane, a world-renowned vocalist, of unequaled purity and freshness of voice.

HENRY SQUIRES, the well-known tenor.

Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, a distinguished English opera singer.

Mr. CHARLES DURAND, a popular basso,

with other established merit and popularity, aided by a well-known and highly-celebrated conductor.

The operas will be liberally placed on the stage

MONDAY.—The capital comedy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR and the farce of ROW TO PAY THE RENT, in which Mr. John Collins will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
BENEFIT
and last appearance of
MISS JANE COOMBS,
when will be represented Knowles' fine play of the
LOVE CHASE.

Sir William Fondlove.....Mr. Davidge
Wildrake.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Constance.....Miss Jane Coombs
Widow Green.....Mrs. H. P. Grattan
And the
FOURTH ACT OF THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. Blake
Charles Surface.....Mr. Brougham
Lady Teazle.....Miss Jane Coombs

To-morrow evening, Saturday,
POSITIVELY LAST REPRESENTATION
of the two great triumphs of the season,
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD
and
COLUMBUS,
in which Mr. Blake and Mr. Brougham will appear.
Promenade concert at 7 and during the intermission.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway between Houston and Bleecker sts.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 27,
Bourcicault's five act drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
(with an unapproachable cast.)

Luke Fielding.....Mr. Couldock
Sir Richard Vaughan.....Mr. Sothern
Col. Vanguard.....Mr. Burnett
Augustus.....Mr. Jefferson
Staggus.....Mr. Peters
Dick Mulks.....Mr. Varrey
Lady Apsley.....Miss Mary Wells
Rose Fielding.....Miss Laura Keene
Meg.....Mrs. Sothern
Lucy Vanguard.....Miss Sara Stevens
After which, the
PAS DE BOUQUET,
By Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.
To conclude with
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt
BENEFIT OF YANKEE LOCKE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 27.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
To be followed by the Comedy of
PAIR AND FOUL.
After which LELIA.
Conclude with THE YANKEE DUELIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN, OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.
In consequence of the unparalleled success which has up to the present time attended the Mammoth Musical Festivals, the management are induced to announce again
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS,
To be given on
SUNDAY, AUG. 29, at
J. JONES' WOOD.
These Sacred Concerts will be given by the
SAME SUPERB ORCHESTRA
which has previously translated the works of the
GREAT SERIOUS COMPOSERS
at these Mammoth Festivals.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, J. MOSENTHAL, J. PROX.
THE CALCIUM LIGHT,
furnished by Prof. Grant, will splendidly illuminate the grounds and the avenues leading to them
ADMISSION TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age, accompanied by their parents, admitted Free.
The Railroad Cars on the 2d and 3d ave. will run every minute. Steamboats from the foot of Broome and 10th sts, throughout the day.

PALACE GARDENS.
ANOTHER GRAND GALA NIGHT
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
The splendid programme
rendered at
MR. BAKER'S BENEFIT
in such admirable style
as to elicit a general request for
a repetition,
will be repeated
On TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 31,
THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71st REGIMENT
will kindly assist, as before,
and the Messrs. Edge
will give
a most magnificent
DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS.
Other attractive features
will be added, and
no pains will be spared
to render this
occasion equal, in every respect, to that of
Mr. Baker's benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season
On AUG. 30, 1858,
For this short season he proposes producing several
NEW VOCALISTS,
as well as
OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN
in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The sale of Tickets for the approaching season will commence on
SATURDAY, Aug. 28.
At the Box Office of the Academy of Music; at BRUSINGS, No. 701 Broadway; and at HALL & ONS, No. 239 Broadway.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
The public are respectfully informed that the abovenamed world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana, where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in a few of her most celebrated characters.
MAX MARETZEK.

LUIGI STEFFANI.
The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan, upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters.
MAX MARETZEK.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION
To be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8,
On the Union Course, L. I.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The managers of the Convention respectfully announce that all Ladies who desire to participate in the approaching Equestrian Festival must send in their names to be enregistered, on or before the 1st day of September. The managers are compelled to limit the time to this date, in order that arrangements may be perfected suitably to carry out the original designs, which must be materially affected by the number of ladies participating in the competition for the rich premiums to be awarded. Ladies will likewise signify to the managers whether they desire to be furnished with horses by the Committee, to be secure against disappointment. These horses, which will be chosen from among the best which can be secured, will be furnished free, as will means of conveyance to the Course, at the charge of the Management. It is, however, preferable that they furnish themselves in case of accident. An erroneous impression being entertained that the names of the ladies participating in the festival and competition will be published in the public prints, the Management beg to assure those honoring the Convention with their presence that every precaution will be taken to insure perfect privacy, and not even the names of the successful competitors will be promulgated unless with their express sanction. All communications must be addressed to THOMAS THORP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers, No. 131 Bleecker st., New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes enacted by IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

NIBLO'S.
FRIDAY, Aug 27.
BENEFIT and last appearance of MISS COOMBS, who will perform Constance and Lady Teazle in the comedies of THE LOVE CHASE and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mr. Blake and Mr. Brougham will also perform.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS,
Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway.
The most interesting and elegant place of resort in the City. Admittance 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. MR. B. MOSCOWITZ, THE celebrated singer, of Berlin, who so distinguished himself here in the larger Synagogues, has been engaged to officiate during the coming holidays, at the Synagogue "Beth Tephilah," No. 41 Carmine-st. He will also officiate the next SATURDAY. Tickets for seats may be had at Mr. E. Levy's, No. 41 Carmine-st., and at M. H. Levy's, Nos. 88 and 92 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, AUGUST 27,
A GRAND CONCERT,
PROMENADE AND DIVERSIFIED,
Will be given
BY
DODWORTH'S FAMOUS BAND,
Military, Cornet and Orchestra
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, DIRECTOR.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c.,
BY
THE MESSRS. EDGE.
Admission 25 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION
HERRING'S EXQUISITE PAINTING,
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,"
AT WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO'S., No. 532 Broadway, for a few days only.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Managers desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7. N.B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

CRAWFORD.—EXHIBITION OF A BUST OF the celebrated Artist, THOMAS CRAWFORD, by his pupil, T. GAGLIARDI, of Washington. (late of Rome.) at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 657 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS BECOMING MORE attractive daily, preparatory to the great Jubilee Celebration and that of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CELEbrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, would most respectfully invite and request all societies and trades of the City to join in the parade, to take place on the 1st day of September next.

The Committee desire all those who intend to take part in the parade to notify the Grand Marshal, Brigadier-General Charles Yates, at No. 133 Nassau-st., or the Secretary, C. T. McClenachan, at No. 5 City Hall, on or before the 30th inst., that places may be assigned them in the line.

The Committee beg to notify the public that all applications by delegates are requested to be made hereafter to the Grand Marshal direct.

By order of the Committee.
THOS. McSPEDON,
Chairman.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.—All Societies, Associations, Trades, and others wishing to participate in the celebration in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, to take place on Sept. 1, are requested to send in their applications to C. T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, at No. 5 City Hall, or to the undersigned, at his office, No. 133 Nassau-st., on or before 3 o'clock P. M. of Monday, Aug. 30, in order that place may be assigned to them in the procession.
CHARLES YATES, Grand Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts, NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1858. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
OLIVER H. LEE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE.
} Committee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who has had seven years' experience in the dry-goods trade, and can come well recommended, with the best of City reference, a situation as salesman, in a first-class retail or wholesale dry-goods house; speaks German, and is acquainted with the trade of Baltimore, Wheeling, and several cities in Ohio; no objection to travel as agent. Address Room No. 130 French's Hotel, New-York.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands the business in its various departments; has lived for the last 10 years in his situation; can give the best of City reference. A note addressed to G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERence, wants to engage; has had fifteen years' practice in the whole routine of gardening, both under glass and out doors; together with the laying out of a new place. Has a wife and one child. Address T. GARDENER, Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of genteel address, who well understands the routine of the City, and can produce the highest of references from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book keeper or clerk, in a wholesale grocery, commission house or any respectable business. Refers to last employers. Address W. W. V., box No. 162, *Times* office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G., No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would take the dairy; can give satisfactory references. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant-book keeper or entry-clerk; expectations moderate. Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COACHman as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Address M. Y., at A. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., 2 days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address J. H., Post-Office, Flushing, L. I.

A FRENCH WAITER, SPEAKING PERfectly the English and German languages, thirty years of age, and furnished with the best of references, obtained during six years past, desires a situation in a family. He understands thoroughly the duties of his profession. No objection to go in the country. Address No. 72 4th av., near 10th-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical gardener, thoroughly posted on green-house, gaspery, laying out ornamental grounds, &c., who has lived South and Southwest, wishes an engagement; best of references. A note addressed G. W. DAVIS, Stamford, Conn., for two weeks, will be attended to.

HELP WANTED

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN (ENGLISH preferred), from 25 to 35 years of age, in a quiet, genteel family in Brooklyn. A gentleman and his wife constitute the whole family. Duties, waiting at table, chamber work and ironing. The lady is an invalid, and needs an experienced, reliable person. The best reference required. Wages good. Address, stating age, country, and where last engaged, etc., M. S., Box No. 105, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SUPERIOR TRAINER, WHO HAS had long experience in the stable, and willing to make himself useful; single man preferred. Address, with all particulars, NEW-JERSEY, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—CHAMBERMAID.—A COLORED WOman, well recommended, and who can prize a good home, may find a good situation by applying, on Saturday, 28th inst., at No. 195 Henry-st.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN woman is wanted in a responsible situation as seamstress for a School. Address M. P., Box No. 68, Sing Sing.

GIRLS WANTED.—TO DO LIGHT WORK. Apply at No. 524 Broadway. BOYS WANTED.—To do light work. Apply at No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—A FEW RESPECtable men who write a good plain hand. Address, post-paid, in own hand writing, WILLIAM, Box No. 4,613 Post-office, New-York, giving reference.

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO PERFECTLY understands the business. Apply from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of the Hosiery Department in a wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 2,654 Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STEM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C., FOR SALE.

A 15 horse steam-engine with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.
3,000 bales Sea,
1,200 bales Long reas,
600 bales Warners,
2,000 bales "C" Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS LOCATED.—THE UNdersigned have an experienced agent who will examine each tract of land and furnish a correct topographical map of the same. Holders of Land Warrants desiring locations will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Price $20 for each quarter section.
CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York

SMIT MATERIALS.—BEST TEMPERED Steel Springs, both Wire and Sheet-Iron Springs, Tape, Clasps, Slides, &c., at the Manufacturer's Depôt, No. 28 John-st. Best assortment and lowest prices for cash.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; she is competent and experienced, and understands all kinds of soups and game, and a good hand at bread and pastry, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Avenue B., rear house, between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who perfectly understands her business, the work of a few private families, by the day or week. Has no objections to go in the country for a short time. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-street, between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON. A situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing, or do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family, or else as laundress; latter preferred. Can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED HONest and capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chambermaid. Can iron shirts beautifully, or would do general housework for a small family. Inquire of HENDRICK & CO., No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl as nurse and chambermaid; is accustomed to take care of children; or a chambermaid and waiter. She perfectly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a private family; she will be found willing to make herself useful; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 6½ Bank-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, baker and pastry maker. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Bridge-st., second floor front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, would have no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at 278 Bowery.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly in each capacity. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st. between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a first class family; she thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 105 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG lady, who can speak English, French and German, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; does all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and childrens' clothes of all kinds; no objection to assist in light chamberwork; call at No. 198 West 27th-st. in the basement.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of cakes, pies, creams and preserves; will be found careful and compe ent; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, or to do the washing and ironing or chamberwork, or as laundress in a small family. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 278 28th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 Newark avenue, Jersey City, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a capable young woman; would have no objection to go South. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a middle-aged woman, fully competent. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 East 20th st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waiter; or would do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 159 East 25th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or cook, wash and iron in a small family. No. 224 East 14th-st. Best of city references given. Room No. 12.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or to help with the chamber work. The best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 2 2 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of respectability, is desirous to obtain a situation as housekeeper, or as saleswoman, in a bakery or confectionary; would leave the City. Compensation no object; or would not object to travel. Communication addressed to Miss BAXTER, No. 31 Pitt st., for one week, will be attended to.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AND respectable female, (unmarried) who has kept house for her father and his family a number of years, and is now without a home, would like a situation as above; can produce the best of reference, and would not object to the country. Address G. P. C., Box No. 176, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A lady fully competent in French, music and English, as Governess in Louisiana; salary $800 to $1,000 and all expenses. A tutor in Miss., piano and classics; salary $600 and board. A lady proficient in drawing and painting only, for seminary in Alabama; salary $500 and board. A French or German lady, for these languages, in Seminary near Philadelphia, Penn; salary $350 and board. A lady and gentleman in Philadelphia, Penn., at the same salaries. A lady to teach vocal and piano music, in seminary near New-York; salary moderate, with board and nice home. Also, a superior lady teacher for mathematics in seminary in Missouri. Apply personally to the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS. Other teachers wanted.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY, (APPLETON BUILDING.)—Schools and seminaries promptly supplied with superior teachers for any department. Especial attention paid to musical orders. Families supplied with governesses, parents with school circulars, gratuitously and teachers with positions. Teachers of music, French and ornamentals wanted. Salaries $300 to $700 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged on Staten Island, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SIGMA, No. 12 Union st., South Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school; South preferred. Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN highly educated in mind and manners, would like to teach for some hours each day in some very genteel family or families. References given if required. For further particulars, address GOVERNESS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TEACHER OF MUSIC, AND FIRST-class lady teacher of vocal and instrumental music, would like a situation in a seminary in the South or West; the best of references given. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the French and German languages, and drawing, wishes an engagemeant in a private family, or school, by middle of October. Address Mr. A. DEBATTS, No. 140 Fulton-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY desires a situation as visiting governess, or as a teacher of the English branches in some school or seminary. For particulars, address N. MILLARD, No. 80 Nassau-st.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, WHO HAS taught for more than ten years very successfully, awaits an engagement as Principal or assistant. Address TEACHER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A TEACHER IN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 2, Flatlands. Apply to JOHN A. WYCKOFF, or WM. WILLIAMSON, Trustees.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SILVER HYDROMETERS, WITH A WRITten guarantee of their correctness to the law of the State of New York, and the standards at Washington, made wholesale and retail, by JAMES ADAMS, No. 40 Hudson-st., near the American Express Building. Silver saccharometers, oleometers, &c., &c. N. B.—Beware of imitations.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. F. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the following notes; Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 296 West st.

INSTRUCTION

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE.
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. B., Associate.

This School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, with an able corps of teachers and every desirable facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

The Principal, as hitherto, will devote his entire time and attention to the actual instruction as well as supervision of his pupils.

Circulars and any further information will be furnished on applying either personally or by letter, as above.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th st.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, corner of East 20th st. third door from 4th av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20. Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av, southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of liberal and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. No. 47 and 49 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 903 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MME. ABSCHMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING MS. SCHOOL, No. 195 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1.—For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. B. CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BRECHER.

MRS OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FREN

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICES.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 119 Broadway.
Will include in their sale this day,
FRIDAY, Aug. 27,
the following seasonable and desirable goods:
RIBBONS—150 Cartons Bonnet Ribbons, of the best patterns and styles.
VELVET RIBBONS—60 Cartons Black all-Silk Velvet Ribbons, in all widths, of the best fabric.
EMBROIDERIES—200 lots Needlework Goods, including full lines of fine New Goods, just landed by last arrivals.
SILKS—80 Pieces Black and Colored Silk Goods.
100 dozen MEN'S FELT HATS, of all shades.
40 cases LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, plain braids.
Together with a large assortment of Linens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers; White Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres; Dress Goods and other seasonable Dry Goods; to which they invite the attention of cash buyers.
Catalogues and goods now ready.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PLANES.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, by order of W. T. Hatch, assignee, $5,000 worth of assorted planes, manufactured by H Wolfe, Northampton, Mass., consisting of
Mitch. plow, sash, skew-rabbit, fillister, boxed sash, single-boxed bead, double-boxed bead, full-boxed bead, centre bead, cope screw-stop dadal, wood-stop dadal, single c. s. jacks, double c. s. jack, double-smooth double-fore and double-jointer planes, hollows and rounds, slitting gauges, &c., &c.
Catalogues and samples on Thursday.
SAME DAY
Regular sale of hardware, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock,

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—Made by Roch & Goldsmidt—Magnificent Rosewood Piano-Forte, Marble and Bronze Statuary Paintings, Rich Carpets, Ormolu Chandeliers, Rosewood Parlor Suites, Library, &c.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in the five story dwelling house No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; all of which will be peremptorily sold for cash to the highest bidder, to be removed immediately after the sale; consisting of four elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocade and silk velvet; elegant carved 7 octave piano-forte, with unexpired warrantee; rich tapestry and other carpets throughout the house, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; four large mantel and pier mirrors, lace curtains and shades, Turkish lounges, with chairs to match in metallion; French secretary, music cabinet, escritoire, marble and Parian statuary, including "Venus at the Bath," "The Seasons," "Painting and Music," "Flora," &c.; also, a costly and beautiful collection of paintings, English chandeliers, marble-top etageres, rosewood bedsteads, 26 large fine hair mattresses, beds and bedding, elegant rosewood amour a glace mirror doors, with superb rosewood chamber furniture of every description, French china toilet sets, oval mirrors, French and Italian cottage chairs; also, a large quantity of superb mahogany and oak furniture.
DINING ROOM—Superior extension table, marble buffet, with oak dining room furniture of all kinds, two superior sofa bedsteads, silver ware, French clocks, cutlery, cut glass ware, clocks &c., with a large quantity not here enumerated. Sale positive, without regard to weather, Catalogues at house.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway, without reserve:
300 packages and lots of shelf and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting of sample cards of superior pocket knives and scissors, do best razors, ivory and buck handle table and dessert cutlery, French locks padlocks spring balances, barrel bolts, trunk locks saws, files and rasps, guns, compasses, dividers, shoe punch pliers, pincers, braces, screw plates stocks and dies drawing knives, pencils, snuff boxes, drive and plumb knobs, snuffers trowels, screws curling tongs, butchers' knives, shovels, plated tea sets, spoons, forks, &c.
At 12 o'clock:
$5,000 worth of planes, by order of W. F. Hatch, Assignee.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—GEORGE NICHOLS WILL sell, at his warerooms, No 4 Courtlandt-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 28 at 10½ o'clock the entire furniture of a private residence, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor and chamber suits, wardrobes, bookcase, etageres, bureaus, centre and side tables, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, mattress, sofa, tête-a-tête, &c., in fact almost every article usually found in a first-class residence. Also a fine assortment of new and elegant cabinet and office furniture of all descriptions, which will be sold to the highest bidders without reserve. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE—OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carpets, mirrors paintings &c.
THIS (Friday,) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock,
By JULIUS BROWN at his salesroom 38 Cortlandt-st.,
Will be sold without reserve
Over $5,000 worth parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture in suites and single lots.
Also, hair and spring mattresses, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, China ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES, CARPETS, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at No. 36 West 11th st., near 5th av., all the superior and costly furniture of said house consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, silver-plated ware, bedding, cutlery, China and glass ware, mantle and pier mirrors, &c.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, rosewood suites, richly carved, covered in French brocatel and velvet; carpets of high cost, rosewood bedroom furniture, en suite, richly carved, together with a great variety of household goods, mantel and pier mirrors; elegant 7 octave piano forte, pearl inlaid. T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in 24th st., near 8th av. Particulars in Saturday's *Times*.

GREENOUGH, BURDETT & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF GUNS AND PISTOLS, GREENOUGH BURDETT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Friday) Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at No. 109 Wall-st., under Warden's inspection, for account the Underwriters, 54 cases guns and pistols, double and single barrel; gun nipples, worms, snuffers, cork screws &c., &c. Catalogues now ready and the goods may be examined.

JNO. E VAN ANTWERP Auctioneer
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE. HEAVY GOODS, "HODGSON'S" SHOVELS, SPADES &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock at No 73 Williams st., (in continuation of yesterday's sale,) six months' credit, 300 dozen "Hodgson's" C Steel Shovels and Spades, 2 casks stone Hammers, 2 casks B P Horse Nails, 16 Anvils, &c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A RARE CHANCE—A DRY GOODS STORE for sale or exchange for real estate, situate 36 miles from New York on New Haven Railroad; said store is in good order, with good stock of goods &c. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Present owner engaged in other business in New-York is reason for selling. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 293 4th-av., near 33d-st., New-York.

HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a retail hardware store in one of the best locations in the City is offered at a great reduction for cash. To a young man who has from $4,000 to $6,000 and wishes to commence business, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Address M., Box No. 110 *Times* office, with name, &c.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $6 000 TO $10,000, in a manufacturing business, now in operation, which will if properly conducted yield a large per centage on capital invested. Address S H. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—FOR Sale, the stock of goods, and lease for five years from May last, of the store and dwelling No. 386 Bowery—the proprietor declining business in consequence of ill health. Will offer great inducements to a cash purchaser.

$5,000 OR MORE—IS WANTED TO INVEST in a new and unusually valuable invention, (now in operation,) at very large profits. Any communication addressed INVENTOR No. 25 Green-st., will be treated as strictly confidential.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant in every State, to wholesale Oils, Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY No 455 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON No. 218 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and unwarranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich-sts., No 63 Canal st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av.
MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre, and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 1 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.
FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING BALDWIN & CO., 1, C. KANE, Agent, No. 2 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st. New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound saleable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY.
Discount and Collection House, No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y.
Business paper discounted at lowest rates. Collections made on every Post office town in Europe and America, and proceeds discounted on telegraphic advice of payment. First class stocks, bonds, gaslight shares, &c., for sale.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next spring.
The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.
The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the same run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri at St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN of Danbury and WILLIAM A JUDD of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858 for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.
Test,
AMOS S TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, or the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business, can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No. 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of CHARGE LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
No. 66 William st., corner of Cedar,
New-York, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

DETROIT CITY BONDS—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date, on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TOP WAGON, zinc sides, suitable for a grocer; it is heavy, strong, and in good repair. Any person wishing such a wagon at a bargain for $145, can be accommodated at No. 35 Jane-st. near 8th-av.

HORSES.—FOR SALE A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, long tails, kind and sound, good travelers, about 16 hands high. Apply at the 6th av. Railroad depôt, 6th-av. and 44th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HORSES WELL CALculated for heavy work; also cart and harness.
F. OPPERMAN, No. 37 East 33d-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent, upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard Jr,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Carg,
G. B. Lamar.	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. J. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 25th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that day.
RICHARD C. COWDES, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

HUGE LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. S RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVIN E. LAING,
S. R. LNO	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GEISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 66 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs,
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED.
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HOLMES, PLAINtiff, against the PLANTERS' BANK OF FAIRFIELD, at Winnsboro, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1858, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 22d, 1858. W. C. R. ENGLISH,
jy23-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—ORANGE COUNTY.—SUSAN A. WELLER, JANE WELLER, ENOCH D. FLANDERS and PETER WELLER against HERONIMUS WELLER, JOHN W. WILKIN, Mary Jane Wilkin, Charles Osbourne, Margaret Osbourne, Sarah Sherman, — Sherman, and others and the heirs of Anna M. McLelland and the heirs of Peter Weller, names unknown.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the village of Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 7, 1858.
MONELL & SCOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said County, on the 9th day of June, 1858.
au6-law6wF MONELL & SCOTT, Plffs' Att'ys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX McCUE, No. 9 Court street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the fourth day of January next.—Dated June 29, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY,
ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.
jy2-law6mF* EDWARD HARVEY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1858.
au26-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of July, 1858. HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq. Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn, or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.
ap9 law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February next. Dated, New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
aug20-law6M HENRY J. CLARK.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 5 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD,
JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.
m5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.
ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, West-chester County, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858. PAUL MASTIN,
mh29-law6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1858.
ap8-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WARNOUS, Pork Packers, No. 286 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8¾c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This fine new comprises four powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, and INDIAN EMPIRE. The next steamer will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third-class....$30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
WEDNESDAY ..Sept. 1	WEDNESDAY ....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT. Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY ....Oct. 13

From New York for Southampton. Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARAGO.....Sept 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT..Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Vanderbilt—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates can be had for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments incl

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Suffering English Family.

R. G. PARDEE begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money for the relief of the suffering English family, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Broadway, referred to in the TIMES of the 19th inst., viz.:

Ten dollars each from Kinyon & Hasbrouck, "H.," and by letter	$30 00
Seven dollars "Ogden" and $5 each from nine persons, viz.: "Hill," "An Old Irishman," "Nemo," "R," "New-York," by letter, "No. 28 Laight-street," C. Squire, Jr., "A Friend" from Potsdam	52 00
Three dollars each from ten persons, viz.: "Two Poor Bachelors," "A.," "K.," "W. H.," "B. W.," "Hauxhurst," "H. C.," "C.," "S. W. W.," St. Albans, and by letter	30 00
$2 50 each from "Masset," Saratoga, "No. 66 Cortlandt-street," and "D. P. G."	7 50
$2 each from fifteen persons, viz: "S. W. F.," "H.," "H. A. W.," "J. C.," "Two Young Ladies," "Ellis," "R. D. H.," "F. S.," "A Sympathizing Young Friend," "O," "Messrs. B. & L.," "Waterloo," "Mt. Kisko," and two letters	30 00
A gentleman $1 25, and $1 each from twenty-eight persons, viz.: "Porter," "R. S.," "A Sympathiser," "A. Runsey," "C. B.," "A. R. H.," "H.," "Paterson," "S. Felix-street," "A. G.," "E. R.," J. M. Hubbard, "F. C.," "H.," per TIMES, and others	29 25
"F. G. F." and three others 50c. each, "W. J. W" and a friend 25c	2 50
Forty-five dollars was handed to me by the mother, received at her house, including $12 collected by Mr. Huntington, "one of the neighbors"	45 00
Total	$226 25

All of which is in bank awaiting the most judicious use of it for the *permanent* benefit of the family, except a small sum which has been used for present necessities.

He is also most happy to say to the very numerous and benevolent sympathizers that the daughter, who was so badly burned, is hopefully recovering, although still unable to rise from her bed in the Hospital, and the worthy family are much astonished and grateful for the prompt and liberal response of a generous public.

NEW-YORK, No. 375 Broadway, Aug. 24, 1858.

City Hall Building.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: As a resident citizen and an architect of near half a century's experience in designing and erecting public buildings, you may be disposed not to consider an opinion from me, on the subject of the City Hall Building, obtrusive.

This structure was never a good architectural outline. There is nothing striking or characteristic about it, although its architecture is good enough in detail. The building was always too low for its massive bulk on the ground. It had no pediment or grand portico to enliven it. Its architecture in detail is Roman, but with a Grecian outline.

To obviate all these defects, I would respectfully submit for your consideration:

That you would raise the present building another story, which would give you all the apartments you require.

Take away that miserable porch, and put a grand projecting portico, surmounted by a pediment, running the entire height in front; continue the sides and return the building on the rear forming a court-yard in the centre, which will give light and air to the new Court-rooms, which can be most judiciously arranged on the inside of these new side additions, thereby avoiding both noise and dust from the exterior. The upper floors affording accommodations for all the offices, &c., required, if judiciously arranged. The second story of the rear side of the square would make a most magnificent Assembly Room. The house to be built of marble, the rear of the present building would be shut out. The roof ought to be covered with copper; the belfry in front over the grand portico, of iron. The present portico will answer for the rear entrance to the Courts, courtyard and Assembly Room, &c., &c. My friends of the *Herald* need not fear that the fissures in the walls of the present basement will increase by the extra weight of another story, if judiciously erected, as all the old work can be firmly banded with iron, and decidedly the work necessary to inclose the present building could be erected within four months. In the meantime, a temporary board and prepared canvas roof could be substituted, over which the new staple roof could be made. All this could be completed within a year, for about $250,000—just the sum the Postmaster-General offered to pay for a site for the new Post-Office.

Probably, in such a case, he may be induced to accept the site of the old Court Buildings, or the Chambers-street end of the Park; as the appropriation for building the Post-Office will soon return into the Treasury and be lost to the City, at least for the present. This operation will insure to the City a most creditable City Hall, with all the accommodation required, as well as a new Post Office, which is not to be excelled in purity of architecture by any country, together with giving such abundant employment to the numerous mechanics now idle, and the other laboring classes, which at present stand in such need of it. This arrangement would add much to the respectability of the City, and give a style of architectural grandeur to the City Park as yet unknown, leaving from the City Hall down entirely open.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your humble servant,
CHARLES F. ANDERSON,
Architect.

Designer of the Capitol Extension at Washington, D.C.
Office, No. 8 Wall-street.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met on Thursday.

Schooner *North State*, referred to the Health Officer with power.

Schooner *Mary Asker* to proceed to the Upper Quarantine. Granted.

Ship *Evening Star* allowed to proceed, under the rule, fifteen days after discharging her cargo.

The bark *L. D. Carver* petitioned to come up to the Upper Quarantine, Referred to the Health Officer with power.

Schooner *Kate Stewart* complained that her cargo of cotton was not allowed to come to the City. The Board ordered it to be put on barges at Quarantine.

The brig *Rainbow* asked to proceed to Elizabethport for coal; granted, to take place Monday, 30th inst.

There were no new cases of bogus yellow fever reported to the Board.

Ship *Sheridan* allowed to proceed on the 1st of September. The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Commissioner PURDY offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Staten Island, asking for an investigation to ascertain what portion of the Quarantine Grounds are occupied for purposes other than those for which they were deeded to the State.

The number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden during last week, was 1,867, making a total of 52,964 since the beginning of this year, against the 122,888 arrivals reported for the corresponding period in 1857. There is a balance in bank to the credit of the Commissioners of $18 283 16. The Commissioners then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—William H. Overton, an officer of the Sixteenth Ward, was arrested yesterday by Officer Burtless, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Garret Conkright, of No. 75 Ninth-avenue. Conkright alleges that on the night of the 26th of July, he was quietly sitting on his own door steps, when the policeman came to the house and went down into a saloon in the basement, as if looking for some one. Presently he came up, and Conkright says, used abusive and profane language to him, (Conkright,) threatened to take him to the Station-house, and finally struck him, injuring him so severely that he was confined to his house for more than a week afterwards. Overton, on the other hand, says he went into the saloon to arrest a man, and when he came out Conkright addressed him, using insolent language, and he, (the officer) finally caught hold of him and pulled him off the steps. The daughter of Conkright, the officer further says, caught hold of him and tore his shield. Overton was taken before Justice KELLY and held for examination.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—An anonymous note was received by Patrolman Lee, of the Harbor Police, yesterday, in which it was stated that a package directed to him would be found at No. 14 Furman street, Brooklyn. The officer went to the place—a boat-builder's yard—and found that the package contained a quantity of articles that had been stolen from the packet *Sallie*, of Ravenswood. Mr. Thomas McNair, the proprietor of the goods, was notified of their recovery.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Detectives Wilson and Roach arrested four pickpockets engaged in plying their vocation at the Cooper Institute during the ceremonies attending the reception of the crew of the *Niagara*, Wednesday evening. They gave their names as John Smith *alias* Scoty, James Low, William Burnett and Alexander Davenport. They were committed for examination.

CALLING FOR THE WATCH.—Captain L. Botsford, of the brig *Volante*, lying at the foot of Fulton-street, E. R., called, yesterday, at the Station-house of the Second Precinct, and stated that a large gold hunting-watch, valued at $140, was stolen from the cabin of his vessel last night during his absence. He left a watchman on board, who says he fell asleep. The matter was given in charge to a detective officer.

Yesterday, two men were brought before Justice WELSH, charged with larceny, who gave their names as George Smith and Patrick Melville. They had in their possession a valuable law book, bound in full calf. *Ewing, on the Office of Justice of the Peace 4th edition.* This book they were offering for *sixpence*. Justice WELSH committed them for examination.

FALSE JEWELRY.—Elizabeth Marion made a complaint before Justice WELSH, yesterday, that she had purchased of a dealer named Jacobs a brooch and ear-rings as "solid gold," which in the opinion of a practical jeweler in Greenwich-street were by no means deserving that appellation. The Justice directed an officer to investigate the matter.

GRAND LARCENY.—A young man named Dennis Riordan, employed in a saloon in Broadway, was robbed of $33 on Tuesday by a woman who had enticed him into a house of ill-repute in Worth-street. He had her arrested. She gave her name as Ann Hoyt. The money was found in her possession and she was locked up.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Woburn Bank of Massachusetts were put in circulation on Wednesday evening. On the right of the bill is a bust of Washington; in the centre a female and children, with a ship in the distance.

SENT HOME.—Charles Dayton, the fugitive from justice who was arrested by Detective Officer Roach, Wednesday, as stated in the TIMES, was yesterday sent back to Staten Island, where he is charged with playing at "the patent safe game."

DESERTING HIS WIFE.—Bernard Walter was arrested, Wednesday, on a warrant issued by Justice WELSH, on board of the U. S. ship *North Carolina*, charged with deserting his wife. He was taken to the Tombs and locked up for examination.

DEAD INFANT.—A still-born child was found Wednesday, in State street, between Pearl and Bridge streets, on a pile of bricks, wrapped in a piece of woolen cloth. It was taken to the Station-house, and the Coroner was notified.

Fires.

At 1¼ o'clock a fire took place in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The fire commenced in a stable, and was caused by a bonfire made by some boys, and spread to a row of two-story frame buildings occupied by German families, and burnt seven of the buildings. Damage to furniture $1,500, and value of buildings destroyed about $3 000. Nearly all covered by insurance.

The alarm in the Seventh District at 11 o'clock was caused by a fire at No. 156 Chatham-street, occupied by ROBERT IRWIN as a shoe store. The fire took place in the upper part of the building occupied by two of Mr. IRWIN'S employes, and was caused by the bedding accidentally catching fire from a candle. Damage about $500, mostly from water, and fully insured in the Firemen's and Pacific Insurance Companies.

IN SPRING-STREET.—The alarm for the 5th district, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire in the Printing Ink Manufactory, No. 72 Spring-street, owned and occupied by WM. F. FROST. Damage trifling.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A fire occurred at No. 5 Washington-street, at 7¼ P. M. Wednesday, in a saloon kept by DAVID HARRINGTON. It was occasioned by the explosion of a gas meter. The Police of the First Precinct and others speedily extinguished it, with trifling damage.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 26.

Before Judge Clerke.

The Way of Life.—This morning Judge CLERKE granted the motion to vacate the first order of arrest against George P. Edgar, recently proprietor of the *Way of Life*.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA NIGHT AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Benefit of Yankee LOCKE. Four pieces. First time in this City. "Leolia, or the Flower Girl of Tyrol." Fifth night of the new and successful drama entitled. "Ten Nights in a Bar-room." "The Yankee Duellist," and "Fair and Forty."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses, and hard swellings of many years' standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable preparation. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—MR. JAMES LUYSTER, who suddenly disappeared on Tuesday last a few hours before he was to have been married, returned to his home Wednesday evening, and, after giving an explanation satisfactory to his friends, the marriage ceremony was performed. He states that upon going to New-York he went into a saloon on Fulton-street, where he formed the acquaintance of two strangers, and drank a glass of soda with them. He soon after became oblivious, and remembers nothing that occurred from that time until 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when he found himself walking in Roosevelt-street, minus a good suit of clothes, $250 in money and two gold watches, and with blistered feet and sore limbs. His friends are laboring under the impression that the soda water was drugged.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight came off in Flatbush, near the Penitentiary, at an early hour yesterday morning, between two amateur bruisers named WRIGHT and O'GRADY. The former claims to be a resident of Brooklyn, and the latter of New-York. Thirty rounds were fought, when the Brooklyn brute, having been severely battered, cried quits, and the whole disreputable gang left the field together. Those who had any money took breakfast at a famous hostelry on the plank-road. The preliminary arrangements were so admirably conducted that none of the police knew of the affair until it was over, and the participants had returned to their several haunts.

HELD TO ANSWER.—JOHN DOHERTY, keeper of a drinking saloon near the Navy-Yard gate, was arrested, yesterday, at the instance of one of the crew of the *Niagara*, who alleges that he tried to cheat him out of $3. The sailor took a drink at the bar in DOHERTY'S place, and, in payment, handed out a $3 bill, which DOHERTY pronounced bad, and said he would keep it, as the poor sailor might get into trouble if the bill was found upon him. The accused was brought before Justice VOORHIES, when the bill proved to be a good one and he was held to answer.

BASE BALL.—A new Base-Ball Club has been organized called "Bedford Base-Ball Club." The officers are: *President*—T. CASSIDY. *Vice President*—T. O'NEIL. *Treasurer*—F. SLAVIN. *Secretary*—M. E. GREGORY. *Directors*—J. RYAN, P. GALLAGHER. The Club now numbers 30 members. They meet, for practice, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, corner Degraw street and Ninth-avenue.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—A man named TRIMBLE was knocked down and robbed of a small sum of money on Vanderbilt-avenue, Wednesday night, by NICHOLAS KENNY. KENNY was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police and committed to answer by Justice MOREHOUSE.

GRAND LARCENY.—Anothey DOHERTY was committed by Justice VOORHIES yesterday to answer a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mr. GORDON, of Flatbush. The accused is a tinsmith, and was employed on the complainant's house, where it is alleged he stole $43 from a trunk in a sleeping-room.

A MEAN SCAMP.—A sneak thief entered the basement of the Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY'S house on Washington-street, yesterday afternoon, and cleared the kitchen table of silver ware. He escaped with his plunder.

BASE BALL.—A Club, called the "Adriatic Base Ball Club," was organized in the Eastern District yesterday. The officers are:

President—JAMES BROACH.
Vice-President—George Davidson.
Secretary and Treasurer—George Broach.
Directors—Charles Farnum, Wm. Smith and Wm. Hathaway.

Their practice days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

OPERA.—A meeting was held last evening by the friends of the Operatic enterprise in Brooklyn, and the probabilities are that a building will be erected in time for the Fall musical campaign.

The Militia of the District of Columbia.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT—THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

We find in the Washington *Union* of Tuesday the proceedings on the occasion of an interview of the officers of the various volunteer companies in the District with the President and Secretary of War, to submit for consideration their application for the reorganization of the militia and volunteers of the District.

After the reading of a somewhat lengthy address on the subject by the officer in command, the President made the following curious speech:

"I feel deeply sensible of the great importance of a militia organization everywhere, and especially in this District. Being the seat of Government, the people of the United States have reason to expect, and will always expect, that the militia of this District shall be so organized, and that they shall be animated by such a spirit as to protect and preserve the lives and property of the citizens of this District, and the public property from invasion. I have long been intimately acquainted with the people of this District, and I say now, what I have said a hundred times before, that I do not believe there is a better, more moral, or more correct people in the world than the resident population of Washington. The disgrace that has been attempted to be cast upon this people arises altogether from the influx of bad people from all parts of the country, who are apt to assemble at Washington; but that only renders it the more necessary that the militia of this District, and the respectable population of this District, should be well organized, and should keep this intrusive class from committing outrages upon the public and private property of the country. It would be vain to say, what everybody knows and believes, that the militia of the country are its surest defence in time of war, and its best police in time of peace. I do not apprehend much danger from foreign invasion, yet it is possible; and the experience of the last war showed that it was practicable. I shall with great pleasure take into view your request, and refer the document to the Secretary of War; and I have no doubt he will give the subject the attention it so well deserves. You have not, however, submitted any precise plan for the reorganization of the militia. I entirely concur in everything you have stated in this report, but I think it is necessary that some definite plan should be pointed out to enforce this organization, because without a plan we might proceed upon generalities until doomsday, and yet do nothing to accomplish the desired object. I think this address of yours, which is very pertinent and very able even, ought to be accompanied by a distinct delineation of what you desire, what you believe to be for the best interest of the District, and what would be necessary to carry out these general principles."

The Expedition Against Paraguay.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 24.

* * * The claims on Paraguay are large, just, and most reasonable. The selfish and unjust course taken by the rather dynastic Government of LOPEZ, while it offers indignity to our country, violates its plighted faith and patented concessions to our people; despoiling their rights, confiscating their property, and despotically driving them like criminals from the country. Such being the condition of our relations with Paraguay, it was but the utterance of the universal public wish when the President recommended, in his very first annual message, that Congress should at once enable him to assert and enforce our rights upon that country. The passage of the resolution by immense majorities showed how fully Congress sympathized with the determined views and energetic action of the President, and how gladly all parties in that body hailed a new and hopeful era in our foreign reclamations. The President, as seems to be his fervent wish in everything, reflected faithfully the popular will; and the passage of this resolution was immediately followed by that of another, proposed by Mr. BENJAMIN, requesting the Department of State to make up, and furnish at the opening of the next session of Congress, a complete list of all the claims of our citizens against foreign countries.

It is, therefore, in view of the inauguration of a new line of foreign policy that we regard with peculiar interest the reclamations on Paraguay, and the first expedition to be sent from the country in pursuance of that policy. It is no mere clap-trap with the President. He believes that our citizens are equitably entitled to indemnity; and he is determined that they shall have it, so far as the energetic action of the Government is concerned in securing it. His *proyct* is simple and direct. The expedition has been very much delayed on account of the great difficulty of finding in our small navy the proper *materielle*; the ascent of the Paraguay River requiring small, light-draught steamers, of which we have but a very inadequate supply. The Secretary of the Navy has, however, prosecuted his preparations with the quiet and unfaltering energy for which he is distinguished, and will be soon ready to send to La Plata a fleet amply adequate to the speedy reduction of the defences at Humaitá, above the Tries Bocas, and those near the capital at Asunçion.

The Paraguay and Parana rivers are now open to the free navigation of the world by the treaty concluded with Brazil and the Argentine Confederation on the 6th of April, 1856, and renewed with Brazil on the 12th of February, 1858. The last treaty grants to the contracting parties the unobstructed passage of three vessels-of-war, at whatever time and of whatever tonnage, up the Paraguay River; requiring only that they shall present their papers, like all merchant vessels, at Fort Humaitá. The first article in the treaty of 1858 says:

"The navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Parana, in the part in which they pertain to Brazil and to the Republic of Paraguay, is free for the commerce of all nations to the ports authorized, or that for this end may be authorized, in each of the said rivers, by the two high contracting parties," &c.

With regard to vessels-of-war, the third article of this treaty says:

"The ships-of-war of Brazil and of the Republic of Paraguay shall enjoy reciprocally liberty of transit by the same rivers, and of entry into all of the ports and places there authorized for merchant vessels, with the single restriction as to the River Paraguay, that only three vessels, by sail or by steam, together or separately, shall be permitted to ascend or descend by the waters of each State; the clause of article 18 of the treaty of the 6th of April, 1856, which limits this number of vessels to two, and demands that their burden shall not exceed 600 tons each, as well as that the armament shall not exceed eight guns, being hereby revoked."

Thus, the liberty of ascent to vessels-of-war seems to be limited to the parties to the Convention; while it is necessary to all alike that their papers be examined at Humaitá. As the fort at this place is the only one in the Republic of any considerable importance, and will probably dispute the passage of our squadron, a question will here arise which will have to be settled before the expedition leaves our shores.

The negotiation with LOPEZ will not be so exceedingly difficult as some would have us to believe. To attempt to convince any Hispano-American by argument, or meet and conquer him by diplomatic intrigue, however just the cause and plain the case, is simply absurd. Our cause must first be just; the President of Paraguay must be given all meet and reasonable opportunity to accede to just views and demands. We do not believe that the use of force will be necessary with Paraguay; but its array will undoubtedly be indispensable—accompanied with an earnest determination to use it, if ultimately necessary. The treaty of limits recently made between Brazil and Paraguay affected a small piece of territory long contested, but to which Brazil was fully entitled. Paraguay refused to break the *status quo*; and it was not until Brazil sent a squadron up her river, and an army to her frontier, that she could establish the *uti possidetis*, although every reasonable mind would have at once conceded it.

Our Commissioner's instructions will, we have every reason to believe, be plain and direct, and will cover every point that ingenuity can conceive, or that those familiar with the South American character know will be invented. LOPEZ would doubtless be in his native element if he could but get the commission into a broad, unending stream of diplomatic argumentation, and would delight, if he could do so, in sending our *Chargé* home two or three times for new instructions; hoping in the end to delay action until the accession of a new Administration, when he would hope to find a change in our policy. If the Commissioner understand himself, and does not wish to take up his residence in Paraguay for a diplomatic job of a few years, we venture to predict that we shall see every dollar of our claims paid in good old Spanish dollars within one hundred days from the time that the expedition sails. The expedition itself, aside from the particular claims prosecuted, will exert a most healthful influence over our South American relations generally.

Position of Governor R. J. Walker.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 25.

Well, we are authorized to say for the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, that he is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the American Union at the next session, (if the preliminary arrangements can be made,) or whenever *the people present their Constitution to Congress*; and, also, that inasmuch as the English bill proposed to admit Kansas as a Slave State with a population of 35,000, Governor WALKER is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free-State, irrespective of the arbitrary and despotic discrimination in that bill against such a State. In other words, as the Democratic Party has been for years pledged to admit Kansas *outside of the ratio*, now to insist upon this ratio as *against* her people, would be in the last degree infamous. Such is Governor WALKER'S position.

We need not speak for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. All who have read his speeches know that he is with the people of Kansas in this issue, and that what they decide upon he will second from his place in the Senate.

We hope, sincerely, that Mr. BUCHANAN will yield to the universal sentiment in the North, and to common sense everywhere, and accept the olive branch of admitting Kansas before it becomes a fire-brand in 1860. The Washington *Union* still looks in the other direction, but its insanity is chronic and incurable.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Mercury*, writing from Marion, Miss., gives the following account of a cold-blooded murder, which was committed in that place on 11th inst.: "You have probably heard of the murder of Col. WM. P. HUDNALL, at Enterprise, on Wednesday evening, by J. M. STEELE. From all accounts, it was a cold-blooded affair. STEELE is the keeper of a livery stable, and it seems that HUDNALL and some other gentlemen had been sitting at the stable, engaged in a warm discussion about some matter. One by one they had risen and left after sunset, and HUDNALL was the last to rise to depart. STEELE intercepted and detained him, and commenced getting up a row with him. He thrust his person about in a rude and angry manner, and charged him with stealing money out of his pocket. HUDNALL told him that was a lie, whereupon STEELE attempted to strike him with a stick, which HUDNALL succeeded in wresting from him. STEELE then drew a bowie-knife and cut his throat, of which he died in a few minutes. STEELE walked through the crowd with his knife in his hand, defying the whole of them, and came up and stood over his victim as he was expiring, and heaped abuse upon him with horrid imprecation. He then mounted a horse and rode away unmolested. There were but few persons about. HUDNALL was an elderly man—probably sixty—inoffensive, and esteemed for his gentleness of disposition, as well as for many other manly traits. The murder has produced a profound sensation in the community. STEELE is a young man, who has been leading lately a very reckless life, and had become the terror of the town indeed. He stands indicted for sundry outrageous acts, and among them, assaults with intent to kill. Had he appeared at the coming Circuit Court for Clark to answer, he would probably have been sent to the Penitentiary. It is said that he has left behind him in his flight a wife, with one child."

Personal.

Miss Isabella Cass, daughter of Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, was married at Stonington on the afternoon of the 23d inst., to Mr. Van Limburg, Minister of the King of the Netherlands. The ceremony took place in Calvary (Episcopal) Church, the Rector, the Rev. Daniel C. Merton, officiating. Though occurring in the church edifice, it was strictly private. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the bride entered, escorted by her father and followed by M. Van Limburg, and two of Gen. Cass' married daughters, (Mrs. Canfield and Mrs. Ledyard,) together with Mr. Ledyard and his family, and Mr. Zimmerman, the New-York Consul for the Netherlands. After the marriage service, the party proceeded to the vestry, where the documents were signed, and then to the Wadawanuk House. The happy pair proceeded to Newport in the 3 o'clock train, where they will occupy the private cottage of Mr. Van Limburg. A salute of fifty guns was fired by Commander R. T. Loper from the yacht *Madgie*, which was covered with flags and streamers.

The Editor of the Ouachita (Ark.) *Herald*, is a defeated candidate for Congress. He takes a philosophical view of the case in a "leader:" "We—that is to say, James A. Jones, editor of the Ouachita *Herald*, and late candidate for Congress—are ingloriously defeated. To use a classical, and entirely original expression, 'we have met the enemy and we are theirs.' We evidently cast our pearls before swine. We magnanimously, and at a considerable sacrifice of our habitual self respect, offered to serve a people who had no appreciation of the offering. We can't help it. We did'nt make the people, and are not under contract to supply them with brains. If they were willfully blind to our merit, the fault is theirs. If they are opposed to receiving individually a hundred and sixty acres of land a piece, they have a perfect right to reject it—they ought to know whether or not they deserve it. If they don't want the rights of the South '*preserved* inviolate,' why, they may have them *pickled* for all we care. We did our duty, and our conscience is easy."

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has declined to attend the Horse Fair at Springfield next month. In his letter, he denounces horse-racing after this fashion: "It has been said that nothing else than horse-racing will improve and keep up the breed of fine blooded stock. I am not willing to believe that any such thing. Improved agriculture and the wealth it produces will in my opinion, do far more for the horse than ever the turf did. Race-tracks, with a fashion for the sport of racing among the leading proprietors of a people, will impoverish them and dwindle the horse to a pony. The fine blood ought to be kept pure, in order that it may be crossed on the larger and coarser stock. The thorough-bred stallion crossed on the large Canestoga mare, until the cross attains three-quarters of the blooded stock, is superior, I think, to the Cleveland bays of England. A venerated friend, ALEXANDER Reid, Esq., now no more, of Washington County, Penn., introduced that cross, and I commend it to every man who knows how to make a spire of grass to grow where one never grew before.'

An English paper says: "We are sorry to learn that, in consequence of certain unfortunate difficulties in which he has become involved, Mr. Walter Savage Landor, the well-known poet and essayist, has found it necessary to leave the country. A collection of pictures, the property of the venerable *litterateur*, are to be sold by auction at Mr. Cape's rooms, this day and to morrow. Referring to the circumstances alluded to above, the Gloucestershire *Chronicle* says: 'It was hinted some time since, that a somewhat singular action for libel would be tried at the Lensuing Somerset assizes. The parties concerned are the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe, wife of the Rev. Mr. Yescombe, and Mr. Walter Savage Landor, the distinguished author, and the differences arise out of some statement in a publication alleged to be from Mr. Landor's pen, entitled *Dry Sticks*. It is, however, doubtful if the case will be tried, the defendant having left England.'"

Prof. William E. Peters, of the Chair of Ancient Languages and Literature in Emory and Henry College, came a passenger from Liverpool in the steamer *Arabia*, after an absence in Europe of two years, during which time he has been prosecuting his classical studies in the Universities at Bonn and Berlin.

The appearance of Signor Mario at the Royal Italian Opera in the character of *Don Giovanni* has caused quite a sensation in London. Ronconi was the *Leporello*, also for the first time; Bosio was the *Zerlina*, Grisi, *Donna Anna*, Signor Tamberlik the *Don Ottavio*, and Tagliafico enacted the *Commendatore*.

Her Majesty's Theatre finally closed on the 7th August with "Traviata." Mlle. Titiens left for Vienna a few days after. Piccolomini and Giuglini have also left London for Dublin, where they have been announced to appear in a series of representations.

The Hon. Mr. Galt, who holds the important office of Inspector-General of Canada, in the new Administration, is a son of the well-known novelist, whose works had a wide popularity both in England and the United States, a quarter of a century ago. He was one of the most prolific writers of the day.

Dr. Banks, who was recently suspended as Sutler at Old Point, on charges that he had sold liquor to the soldiers against the rules of the Army, has been restored by the Secretary of War, after a careful investigation of the charges, in the course of which his innocence was established.

Of the forty-eight Senators who took their seats in the Eighteenth Congress in 1823, but two survive, viz: Martin Van Buren, of New-York, and John Branch, of North Carolina. Both of these gentlemen were members of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet.

M. Jullien is not coming to this country, as announced, it seems. His arrangements for the Fall and Winter campaign are already made, and he will give his concerts at the Lyceum Theatre, London—the scene of his early triumphs.

George Sand (Madame Dudevant) is to return to Paris, with a new drama founded on the history of Rome, intended, not for the Odeon, but for the Theatre Français.

Signor Rossini is said to find himself so well at Paris, as to have determined on giving up Bologna, and establishing himself for the rest of his days at Passy, where he is about to erect a mansion.

Commander Thomas Saumarez, (R. N.,) is promoted to the rank of Captain, in consideration of the services performed by him at the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has accepted an invitation from the Connecticut River Valley Agricultural Association to deliver an address at their annual fair in Charlestown, N. H., in September.

Mr. Henry Leslie's new oratorio, "Judith," is to be produced at the Birmingham Festival. The poem is by H. F. Chorley, a well-known musical critic.

Mr. George C. Mason has retired from his connection with the Newport *Mercury*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 26.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '74	103⅝	
5,000	Virginia 6s	92¼	
3,000	do	92½	
500	do	93	
7,000	Ma. St. 6s. bs. b10	106¼	
1 000	N. Y. S. 6s '62	104½	
5 000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	
2,000	Brook. City 6s	97	
3,000	do	96¾	
506	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89¾	
2,000	do	89½	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101¼	
1.000	Erie R. 2d m. bs.	90	
2,000	Erie R. con. bs. '71	90½	
1,000	Harlem 2d m. bs	93½	
5 000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	64¼	
10.020	LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	24	
5,000	do	s15	24
2,000	do		24½
2,000	Chic. St. P. & F. D. Land Grant Bds.		26½
50	Merchants' Bank		111
10	Bank of America		111
10	Bk State of N. York		102
6	Metropolitan Bank		107¾
5	Hanover Bank		88
10	Home Ins. Co		152
100	Del. & R. C. Co	s60	98
50	do		98¾
500	Penn Coal Co	s60	74
50	Pacific M. S. Co	s60	88
50	do	s10	88¾
25	do	b10	88¾
90	do		88¾
50	do		88¾
50	do		88¾
200	Gardiner Gold Co		½
150	N. Y. Central R.		78¾
100	do	s60	78¾
250	do		78¾
100	do	s3	78¾
1050	do		79
100	do	b30	79¼
106	Mil. & Miss. R.R.		17
15	do		17¼
200	Harlem Railroad		10¾
100	Erie Railroad		17½
250	do	s30	17¾
100	do		17¾
100	do	s5	17¾
50	do	s30	17¾
100	do	s45	17¾
61	Hudson R. R.		28¾
100	Reading R. R.	s3	48¾
100	do		48¾
200	do	s now	48¾
200	do		48¾
200	do	b10	48¾
200	do		48¾
100	do	s60	48¾
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		57½
100	do	b60	57½
200	do		57½
25	Mich S. & N. Ia. R. R.		23½
100	do		23¾
175	do	s10	23¾
100	do	s30	23¾
100	do	b30	24
150	M. S. & N. I. Prf Stk.		45¼
25	do	b60	45¾
50	do		45½
50	do	s30	45¾
40	Panama Railroad		114
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3	77
50	Gal. & Chi R. R.	s30	83
123	do		83¼
200	do		83¾
50	do	b30	83¾
106	do		83
100	Cl. & T. R. R.	b60	34¼
100	do	s10	34¼
500	do	s60	34¾
100	do	b60	34¾
100	do	s3	34¾
100	do	s30	34¾
100	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	b30	72¾
100	do		72¾
100	do	b60	72½
50	do	s30	72¾
50	do		72¾
50	do		72¾
100	do	b60	72¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mo. State 6s		84⅜
500	Mich Cen. RR. 8 P ct. 1st Mg. S. F. B.		97
10,000	D. L. & W. RR 1st M		78
5,000	Cal. State 7s		86¾
3 000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.		91½
50	Pac. M. St. Co	b30	89¾
50	do		88½
200	Erie R. R.		18
100	do		17⅞
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60	83¾
106	Clev & Tol. RR.		34½
20	Clev Col & Cin. RR.		91½
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30	57¾
100	do		57¾
61	N. Y. C. R. R.		79
100	do	b10	79½
100	do	s10	79¾
50	do	b60	79¼
50	do		79¾
25	do	s30	79
22	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		45¾
100	do	b30	24
100	do	b60	24
100	do		24
200	Panama Railroad		114
100	do	s60	113¾
100	Chi. & R. I. RR	b30	72¾
150	do		72¾
50	La C. & Mil. R. R.		4

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	C., St. P. & F.		26
2,000	City of Mem. 6s		74
2.00	Mil & Hor. R. 8s		40
2,000	D. & K. C. Co. 6s		20
5,000	Memphis City 6s		73¼
6,000	Cl. & V. R. 1st m		43½
4,500	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s		38
1,150	Sac C 10 P c. B		44
1,000	Keokuk City 8s		37½
15 000	LaC & Mil. R 7s		5½
10	Irving Bank		99
5	Im. & Traders' Bank		105
10	Metropolitan